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# ARMY

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# NAVY

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 36.  
WHOLE NUMBER 296.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row

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### CUBAN TRIALS AND PROSPECTS.

THAT a temporary cloud has gathered over the patriot horizon in Cuba, we must all frankly admit; but to admit so much as fact is one thing, and to set up a second cry of "the cause is lost—*cause qui peut*," is quite another.

Surely, our own struggle is not so far removed in time or memory that we cannot recall depressing intervals, and reactions from success. Revolutions have their ebbs as well as floods, ebb following flood, and the high-tide of triumph succeeding a dead-low of despondency and failure. Many things now combine to throw a gloom over the patriot cause in Cuba, as seen from our shores—for it is the view from this stand-point that we speak of. First, we note that, after much bravado of heralding, the Cuban cause, introduced into Congress with solemn pomp and great store of promise, got never a foothold even, but, between the two stools of Senate and House, fell ignominiously to the ground.

While such was the fate of the Cuban cause in Congress, the Administration has as yet made nothing tangible out of the alleged Spanish outrages on American vessels to justify intervention. Meanwhile, owing to the stringent Spanish blockade, the auxiliary cruisers prepared in America to aid the Cuban cause have in part not proceeded, and in part been captured. The rebellion has not received the aid it expected from the United States, and has fought its own way. Again, the Government forces have been active, of late, and somewhat successful, while the insurgents have not yet fought a single field of importance, or chained a single worthy victory to their standard. Spanish reinforcements of men and munitions, and, notably, the new Catalanian contingent, have been pouring into Havana, and the Cuban volunteers have plucked up courage and bloodthirstiness; on the other hand, the insurgents have of late made little progress. With these disheartening things combined, is it any wonder that the Cuban cause is temporarily clouded?

And yet, on the other hand, in what is that worse or weaker than a month ago? What it has lately lost has been chiefly certain *hopes* of foreign intervention. Intrinsically, it is the same to-day as ever; for we must remember that, if it has gained no victories, it has sustained no defeats. True it is, that the *morale* of a revolution must be kept up by occasional positive successes, and a great cause must be initiated in a triumph. Recognizing this truth, BEAUREGARD bombarded Sumter, to "fire the Southern heart." Revolutions must not stammer or drag; but rather strike hard and strike home. Or, as those expressive lines put it—

Who strikes at sovereign power had need strike home;  
For, storms that fail to blow the cedar down  
May tear the branches, but they fix the roots.

Still, if it has had no victories to score, the Cuban cause has had no repulse to sustain. In what

trifling exchanges there have been, the Cuban cause has held its own, giving as much as it took. If the warfare hitherto has been straggling and indeterminate, we must remember that this is a Spanish, not a Cuban, disadvantage. Every day an insurrection lives and prospers, adds two at least to its life. The fact that the Cuban revolt is as strong to-day as ever, is so far ominous of its success. It is the Spanish policy to bring it to a head, and so kill it. The brutal emperor of antiquity wished all Rome had but a single neck, that he might dispatch it at a blow; the Spanish power would doubtless desire the insurrection to have but a single neck, that it might stab it with the garrote.

In the diffused and guerilla-like warfare which CESPEDAS finds it his policy to maintain, he has able soldiers to help him, and some experienced in this particular branch of warfare. So, too, we must remember that with age his raw troops will acquire skill; will be drilled and disciplined; will be hardened to campaigning; from recruits will become veterans. They will have the summer heats and "General Yellow Jack" to favor them by the lassitude they give and the inroads they make upon unacclimated Spanish troops. Meanwhile, the various Cuban aid societies in America are just fully organized for work—never so strong and enthusiastic as to-day.

Such, then, are the debit and credit columns, so to speak, of the Cuban account current with Success. Can we strike a balance yet? Clearly, we cannot. There is neither ground for great confidence nor for hopelessness. Even in better understood affairs, experience has taught us all the folly of hasty prognostication of success or failure in a popular cause. British diplomats had the Union, in prophecy, entirely divided up as early as May of 1861. We ourselves had on paper conquered the rebellion "in sixty days." In Cuba, however, there is an unusual difficulty resulting from the almost absolute lack of any trustworthy details of operations. Such reports as come to us are totally colored by the medium—Spanish or insurgent—through which they pass.

What the American people has done thus far, is to sympathize instinctively with an *idea*, a sentiment, a movement for popular government and political freedom. Sympathy for such a movement is entirely separate from knowledge or judgment regarding its success. Formal, national recognition, presupposes a knowledge of facts tenfold greater than we have yet. With such contradictory accounts as these regarding the reported Spanish victory near Puerto Principe, and the reported insurgent victory near Santa Cruz, and the reported siege of Trinidad, it is impossible to form any judgment whatever of the condition of the insurrection. DULCE's Proclamation declares "the definite triumph of the Spanish cause in Cuba is inevitable. It is sure. It is imminent. The insurrection is controlled; it is conquered. Woe to those who attempt to revive it." Here we find the rebellion pursued, overtaken, attacked, beaten, routed, slain, its body buried, and an imprecation pronounced against resurrectionists, all in one enthusiastic breath—and yet, eight days later, the same authority confessed the rebels were besieging Trinidad.

Whatever may be the upshot of this initial struggle for independence, it is clear that even in the event of its failure it will have a great effect on loosening the Spanish hold upon the island. The

new Spanish loan shows what the rebellion is costing Spain; and, when the bills are all in, it will become a serious question whether it will "pay" the Government at Madrid to expend so much to keep Cuba from obeying her "law of gravitation." Meanwhile, the difficulties of the situation have caused many of the patriots to reflect that the practical question is likely to be one, not of absolute independence, but of annexation to the United States. And thus, on all hands, the present struggle, whatever its issue, seems to be preparing the way for the ultimate addition—perhaps a peaceful one—of Cuba to our Republic.

THE new method of solution proposed for the Indian problem by the Society of Friends will now have abundant opportunity for fair trial. The President, the War Department, the Interior Department, the Indian Bureau, and the General of the Army, are for the first time in accord with regard to an Indian policy—and perhaps the explanation of this unwonted harmony is that these heads of department and high officials are Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, RAWLINS, COX, and Colonel PARKER—all five, for the first time, Army officers, all five peculiarly and practically informed regarding the real Indian situation, with its needs and its possibilities, and all five united by long and familiar service in the same Army.

The first act of the Administration, however, has been to tender *peace* to the Indians in a shape more sincere than ever before; and that, through the offices, not of rascally adventurers with lying lips, itching fingers, and hollow hearts, but of religious men, whose character for probity and intelligent judgment has been established through many years.

Nevertheless, we regard this new movement purely as an experiment. It is something never before tried in this form. If it succeeds, we can easily go farther in the same direction. If it fails, it will have been honestly tried, under the most favorable auspices. For ourselves, we cannot help thinking that the sound preliminary thrashing which SHERIDAN gave the Indians last winter, is the very best possible basis for peaceful "reconstruction." They needed that as a foundation to build on. The new agents and superintendents will find that their wards have been rendered more tractable by the rod that has not been spared. We understand that even the Friends regard this project as purely experimental; we can assure them that, if their agents prove to be worthy men, they will nowhere meet with support and encouragement so hearty as in the Army.

BREVET Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, assumed command of the First Military District, State of Virginia, April 20, 1869. The general staff and officers on special duty at district headquarters will be continued as heretofore assigned. First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, Sixth U. S. Infantry; and Second Lieutenant Charles S. Heintzelman, Third U. S. Artillery, are announced as aides-de-camp.

SOME uneasiness has been expressed in regard to ex-General McMahon, our minister to Paraguay, as no communication has been received from him, even by his sisters. It is not probable, however, that any important interruption of communications is the matter, although some Brazilian correspondents are affecting to think that Lopez is holding him a prisoner.



## THE ARMY.

THE headquarters of the Sixth Cavalry are established at Fort Richardson, Texas, until further orders.

THE companies of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Infantry were ordered, April 15th, to proceed at once to the stations now occupied by the companies of the two regiments, with which they are to be consolidated, as provided in General Orders No. 25, current series, from headquarters Department of Louisiana. Upon their arrival at the designated stations, the transfer of the men and papers will be made without delay.

THE three Batteries of Light Artillery now at Fort Leavenworth, were ordered, April 10th, to move by easy marches to Fort Riley, Kansas, and occupy that post. They will march at least one day apart. The senior battery commander will commence the movement. On the arrival of Brevet Brigadier-General Graham's Battery at Fort Riley, Company F, Fifth U. S. Infantry, will proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth and take post at that place.

COMPANIES A and I, Fortieth Infantry, have been ordered from Greenville Barracks to Jackson Barracks, La. The headquarters of the Thirty-ninth Infantry have been moved from New Orleans to Jackson Barracks, La. The post of New Orleans has been discontinued. All records appertaining thereto will be transferred to Jackson Barracks, and turned over to the post adjutant. In accordance with Special Orders No. 74, headquarters Department of Louisiana, New Orleans, La., April 13, 1869, immediately upon the consolidation of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Infantry having been effected, the companies of the Twenty-fifth regiment of Infantry will be stationed as follows: Company A at Fort Pike, La.; Companies B and H at Fort Jackson, La.; Company C at Fort St. Philip, La. The senior officer present for duty will assume command of the posts of Forts Jackson and St. Philip. Companies D, G and K at Jackson Barracks, La.; Companies E, F and I, at Ship Island, Miss.

THE steamship *Geo. S. Wright* arrived at Portland, Oregon, March 22d, eleven days from Sitka, bringing as passengers Brevet Brigadier-General Geo. A. H. Blake, colonel First Cavalry; Brevet Colonel Marcus A. Reno, captain First Cavalry, and Major Harvey A. Allen, Second Artillery. The *Wright* arrived at Victoria from Sitka, March 28th. She left Sitka on the 11th instant, spoke the U. S. Government schooner *Margaret* at the entrance of Grenville Channel, the *J. L. Stephens* had been seized for landing liquors and other contraband goods without a permit from the commanding officer of the Department, and for landing goods taken on at a foreign port (Victoria) without first paying duties thereon. The Indian troubles at Sitka are smoothed over. The Kakes, who fled at the approach of General Davis, are reported to be on their way to Sitka with the murderers of the two traders. The weather along the coast has been fine.

COLONEL and Brevet Major-General R. H. Grierson, commanding District of the Indian Territory, Camp Wichita, Wichita Mountains, issued an order on the 1st of April calling attention to the fact that the introduction of spirituous liquors or wines into the Indian country, or the disposal of the same therein, by sale or otherwise, is prohibited by Act of Congress. Officers and enlisted men, as well as all civilians, are notified that the law will hereafter be rigidly enforced within the limits of this command. Commanding officers of posts, garrisons, and detachments are specially charged with the detection and arrest of all offenders at or in the vicinity of their respective stations. They will at once prefer charges against persons in the military service, and will hold citizens in confinement subject to orders from headquarters, or the demand of the proper civil authorities. Liquors or wines, except for medicinal purposes in the hands of the properly authorized persons, will be seized wherever found, and turned over to the nearest medical officer of the Army.

By a private letter received from an officer stationed at Fort Steele, W. T., we learn that Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, captain Fourth Infantry, assumed command of that post April 18th, and also of Company B, Fourth Infantry. On the 14th, Colonel Bartlett sent a scouting party of two officers and thirty-five men to hunt for Indians in the direction of Fort Fetterman, where there has been a great deal of trouble, as also about Fort Laramie, to which four companies of cavalry have been ordered from Fort D. A. Russell.

Now that the grass has begun to grow, there is every prospect of a renewal of Indian difficulties. It is expected that as soon as the Ninth and Twenty-seventh Infantry are consolidated they will be sent to Fort Fred Steele, and the two companies of the Fourth Infantry now there ordered to Fort Fetterman. The men's quarters at Fort Fred Steele are finished, and the foundations of those for the officers are laid. The garrison consists at present of two companies of the Fourth Infantry, with two 12-pounder howitzers. The new railroad bridge at that point, with splendid stone abutments, is being rapidly finished. The North Platte is reported to be high, having expanded under the spring freshets into a wide and deep stream, with a fearful current, and rising daily five or six inches. As there is no married officer stationed at the fort, the officers are suffering from a deprivation of ladies' society. The only ladies at the post being those belonging to the family of the late commander, General Stevenson, who are not likely to remain long.

AN order issued by Major-General Halleck, March 18th, directs that in compliance with recommendation of the commanding general Department of the Columbia, Camps C. F. Smith, Watson and Lyon will be discontinued. Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, will be removed to Camp Harney; Company I, First Cavalry, will turn over its horses to the Quartermaster's Department, and proceed with its arms and equipments, via the Columbia River, to Angel Island, harbor of San Francisco, and report for orders to Arizona. Company K, Twenty-third Infantry, will relieve Company A, First Cavalry, at Fort Klamath, and the latter will march with its horses, arms, equipments and the necessary transportation to San Francisco, and report for orders to Arizona. The commanding general Department of the Columbia, is authorized to establish a military post at Fort Hall, Idaho, whenever, in his opinion, it shall become necessary. A Southern Oregon paper gives the following from Fort Klamath, March 1st: The weather has been clear and pleasant all winter, at no time cold enough to be disagreeable. The ground at the Fort is bare in places where a year ago there was four or five feet snow, and the lower Agency, where it was four feet deep last year, there is no snow to be seen. Beautiful speckled trout are very abundant and are easily taken. Captain McGregor is the acknowledged champion both with hook and spear. The Indians are much concerned on account of the weather being so mild and dry; they predict much sickness and destitution and their medicine men have advised a season of sweating and dancing to bring rain, which if having no effect on the weather, will have the effect to kill off the Indians, several having succumbed already.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes from Camp Wichita, March 18, 1869, sends us the following account of military matters in this territory: "The Indian Territory, now formed into a district of the Department of the Missouri, is at present under command of Brevet Major-General B. H. Grierson, colonel Tenth Cavalry; Brevet Major S. L. Woodward, first lieutenant and adjutant Tenth Cavalry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Rockwell, assistant quartermaster. The following are the posts in the district, with the troops serving at each: Camp Wichita, near the Wichita Mountains, on Medicine Bluff Creek—Four companies Tenth Cavalry. Company D, Captain J. W. Walsh and Second Lieutenant W. E. Doyle; Company E, Captain G. T. Robinson and First Lieutenant J. T. Morrison; Company M, First Lieutenant Philip L. Lee and Second Lieutenant W. R. Harmon; Company L, Captain Robert Gray. Two companies Sixth Infantry. Company C, First Lieutenant S. P. Jocelyn and Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherill; Company E, Captain J. B. Rife and Second Lieutenant R. T. Jacob, Jr. Major M. H. Kidd, Tenth Cavalry, is at the post. General Grierson, in addition to his duties as district commander, also commands the post. First Lieutenant R. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, is acting adjutant, and Second Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, Tenth Cavalry, is acting assistant quartermaster. Fort Arbuckle, in the Chickasaw Nation, Major J. P. Roy, commanding—Company F, Sixth Infantry, First Lieutenant R. H. Day, commanding, and Company —, Tenth Cavalry, First Lieutenant T. C. Lebo and Second Lieutenant George Taylor. Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, Colonel DeL. Floyd-Jones, Sixth Infantry, commanding; First Lieutenant J. F. Munson, adjutant Sixth Infantry, adjutant; Company D, Sixth Infantry, Brevet Major M. Bryant and Second Lieutenant Richard Rees. The headquarters of the Sixth Infantry are at this post. Camp Wichita is now, probably, one of the most important posts on the frontier. It is situated near the centre of the Kiowa and Comanche Reserve, 80 miles southeast from old Fort Cobb, 75 miles west of Fort Arbuckle, 250 miles from Fort Gibson, and 280 miles from Fort

Smith. It is to be a post for ten companies of cavalry and two of infantry. It is on the border of the gypsum region, and on the main Kiowa and Comanche trail to Texas. Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, southern superintendent Indian Affairs, has his headquarters at this post, and Colonel Boone, Kiowa and Comanche agent, has his office and stores also here. The Wichita agency is about 35 miles distant. About 4,000 Indians are in the vicinity of the post, on the reservation. They are the following named bands: Three bands of Comanches—Pennetacos, 250 strong, chiefs Tosheway, Assahab and Essatoyet; Noconees, 320 strong, chief Tah-yer-quahip (Horse buck); Yamparicos, 360 strong, chiefs Ten Bear, Iron Mountain, Howear and Little Crow; Kiowas, about 700 strong, chiefs Satanta, Lone Wolf, Black Eagle and Kicking Eagle; Apaches, about 200 strong, chiefs Wolfe Sleeve and Soomsetah; Arapahoes, about 370 strong, chiefs Little Raven, Yellow Bear and Storm; Caddoes, about 450 strong, chiefs Warloopi and George Washington. About 150 of the Caddoes live on the confines of the Chickasaw Nation, north of Fort Arbuckle, as do also about 50 Delawares, under Black Beaver, and 400 Shawnees. Wichitas, 300 strong, chief Sadowa; Wacos, 95 strong, chief Buffalo Good; Keechis, 100 strong, chief Keehi Jack; Towaconnies, 125 strong, chief Towaconnie Jack. The last four mentioned tribes are consolidated, as it were, and are treated with as the affiliated bands. The Caddoes, and affiliated bands, are firm friends of the whites, as are also the Pennetaco band of Comanches. The Kiowas are considered as a treacherous race, ready to avail themselves of any opportunity that will present itself for murder and plunder. The Noconee and Yamparico bands of Comanches are the Indians who committed, in concert with the Staked Plains Indians, so many depredations in Texas last year. Their warriors are the finest looking Indians on the Plains. There are about 4,000 Indians out yet, but of these 100 lodges of Arapahoes are coming in. The Indians yet out, are four bands of Comanches, the Quashdi-coes, about 700; Cochetacoes, about 500; Techicannas, about 200, and Moachis, about 100. The principal chief among them is Mowaway, of the Cochetacoes. The Kiowas, about 300 strong, are with the Comanches, their principal warrior being Little Heart. The Arapahoes, about 500 strong, are in the same vicinity, their principal chiefs being Roman Nose and Big Mouth. These Indians are, from the most reliable accounts, along the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River, and north from thence to Red River. The Cheyennes, about 1,500 strong, under Tall Bull, Bull Bear and others, are on the headwaters of the Big Wichita. Today Little Raven, Arapahoe chief, sends out two runners to meet the 100 lodges of Arapahoes who are coming in on the Pease River. They will reach there in six days. The troops in this section have been rather pressed for rations, and forage has been exceedingly scarce. The grass is up three or four inches in the Creek Bottoms, and the horses have to be constantly herded to keep them from starvation. The horses now in use by the cavalry, American horses, are ill suited to stand the rough usage of the Plains. The Government would save a considerable amount by looking into this subject carefully, and encouraging the production of a breed of horse in which there will be a quantity of pony blood, such as are frequently seen in Texas. These animals can stand the rough usage of a campaign, and for average speed and endurance are far superior to the horses usually bought on contracts for Army use. I had nearly omitted to state that the axe is ringing in the woods upon the sides of the Wichita, and the officers are erecting comfortable quarters of logs." Another correspondent writes from Camp Wichita that the regimental headquarters, commissioned and non-commissioned staff and band of the Tenth Cavalry, with companies A, B, F, G, and K, of the regiment, will arrive during the present month, and it is probable that two more companies of the Sixth Infantry will be ordered there. This section of country is well described, and the beauty of its scenery and the wealth of its natural resources but justly praised, in General Marcy's "Army Life on the Border." General Grierson examined the locality in June last, and in July strongly recommended the immediate establishment of a military post upon this very spot. The site was visited in December by Generals Hazen, Grierson, and Forsyth. Early in January General Sheridan brought here temporarily the Headquarters Department of the Missouri, in the field, and soon after General Hazen moved here, from old Fort Cobb, the headquarters of his Southern Indian District, with the agency of the Comanches and Kiowas. The new post will be very near the centre of the reservation for the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians prescribed in their treaty with the Peace Commission concluded in October, 1867, and Colonel Boone, the agent for those tribes, will soon erect the permanent buildings for his agency, on Cache Creek, a few miles below the post.



## ARMY PERSONAL.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Wm. Deal, U. S. Army, has been ordered to Greenville Barracks.

FIRST Lieutenant Samuel E. Armstrong, Forty-first Infantry, has been assigned to temporary duty with Company G, Forty-first Infantry.

PARAGRAPH 4, Special Orders No. 47, current series, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, convening a General Court-martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is revoked.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Brevet Major-General L. C. Easton, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, for special duty.

FIRST Lieutenant E. L. Randall, Fifth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty as post quartermaster and post commissary.

SECOND Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Fortieth Infantry, has been ordered to relieve Brevet Captain Archibald Bogle, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry, from duty as post quartermaster at Baton Rouge, La.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. K. Walsh, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at Shreveport, La., and ordered to report to the commanding officer, Company I, Fourth Cavalry, to accompany that command to Jefferson, Texas.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the command, and permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of fifty days, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Johnson, captain Forty-first Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant E. L. Randall, Fifth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Hays, Kansas, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Weir, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, detailed in his place.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Long, captain and commissary of subsistence, is relieved from duty at Fort Harker and will proceed with his depot, clerks, laborers, etc., to Phil. Sheridan, the terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and establish his depot at that place.

FIRST Lieutenant William Atwood, Nineteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting judge-advocate of the Fourth Military District. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell, captain Eleventh Infantry, has been assigned to duty as acting judge-advocate of the Fourth Military District.

FIRST Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Eleventh Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, Sixth Infantry, aides-de-camp, have been relieved from duty at the Headquarters Fifth Military District, and will proceed to Richmond, Virginia, and report for duty on the staff of the major-general commanding.

DURING the temporary absence of Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayers, acting assistant inspector-general Department of Louisiana, on a general inspecting tour, Brevet Major William Russell, Jr., aide-de-camp, and acting assistant adjutant-general, in addition to his present duties will perform the duties of acting assistant inspector-general.

BREVET Major C. W. Howell, captain Corps of Engineers, chief engineer officer, was ordered, April 10th, to proceed without delay to Camp Beecher, Kansas, via Fort Harker, on duty connected with the Department of the Missouri, and Brevet Brigadier-General N. H. Davis, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general U. S. Army, to Fort Riley.

THE following supernumerary officers, having reported at the headquarters Fourth Military District, in compliance with orders, are announced as on General Court-martial and staff duty in the district: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd Wheaton, captain Thirty-fourth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Hartwell, captain Eleventh Infantry; Captain F. A. Field, Eleventh Infantry.

FIRST Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to Medicine Bluffs, Indian Territory, via Fort Harker, under special instructions from the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri. Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, captain and assistant quartermaster, to Forts Harker and Hays and to Phil. Sheridan, Kansas; and Brevet Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan, chief commissary, to Fort Phil. Sheridan, Kansas.

Colonel and Brevet Major-General C. H. Smith, in pursuance of General Orders No. 17, Headquarters of the Army, dated March 15, 1869, assumes command of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry (Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments consolidated), announcing the following regimental staff: First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mills, Jr., late adjutant Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, adjutant. First Lieutenant John G. Lee, brevet captain U. S. Army, late adjutant Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, quartermaster.

THE following officers reported at headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending April 10: Brevet Major M. L. Courtney, first lieutenant Thirty-ninth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss, major Thirty-ninth Infantry; Geo. H. Gamble, captain Ninth Cavalry; Brevet Captain Walter S. Long, first lieutenant Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Major W. W. Webb, captain Fourth Cavalry; T. F. Harvey, assistant surgeon U. S. Army; Brevet Major Frank W. Hess, first lieutenant Twenty-ninth Infantry.

COLONEL J. W. Mason, commanding Company K, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who has been in command of the body guard to the Commanding General of the armies of the United States for several years past, has just received orders to report direct to General Sherman. Reports have been circulated in various newspapers to the effect that Colonel Mason's command had been ordered to join the regiment is without foundation. The friends of the

colonel will be pleased to learn that his command is to be retained on duty at Washington.

AT his own request, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Lucius H. Warren, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, has been relieved from further duty at the Headquarters Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, District of Louisiana, as acting assistant adjutant-general, and will report to the commanding officer Department of Louisiana for further orders. Brevet Captain W. B. Brunton, first lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general in his place.

A LETTER from Klamath Agency to the Jacksonville *Sentinel* says: A feeling of sadness prevails all hearts at the unexpected intelligence in regard to Lieutenant John F. Small. A number of men now at Fort Klamath were long with him in the service, and shared the dangers and privations of many arduous campaigns in the fiery days of rebellion, and they can all bear testimony to his unimpeachable integrity, his generosity, his fine social powers, his love of justice, and his unflinching courage. Since coming to Fort Klamath he made many friends, who now mourn him as one of Oregon's noblest sons.

THE following officers having signified their desire to be placed upon waiting orders, have been ordered to their homes, to report monthly by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Warren, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, to Boston, Mass.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant Fortieth Infantry, to Cambridge, Mass.; First Lieutenant F. A. Battey, Fortieth Infantry, to Grinnell, Iowa; Second Lieutenant John J. Clague, Fortieth Infantry, to St. Paul, Minnesota; Captain William J. Broatch, Fortieth Infantry, to Canton, Ohio; Brevet Captain E. M. Camp, to Washington, D. C.; First Lieutenant W. H. Danilson, Fortieth Infantry, to Charleston, S. C.

THE following officers reported at headquarters Department of the Missouri, fortnight ending April 10th: Lieutenant-Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, aide-de-camp, returning from field service; Brevet Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, major Tenth Cavalry, returning from field service; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Thompson, captain Seventh Cavalry, leave of absence; Captain E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, leave of absence; Brevet Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr., lieutenant-colonel Sixth Infantry, en route to join regiment at Fort Gibson, C. N.; Brevet Colonel W. G. Mitchell, captain Thirty-seventh Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General N. H. Davis, assistant inspector-general, returning from special service; Brevet Captain C. A. Curtis, first lieutenant Fifth Infantry, en route to Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont; First Lieutenant Thomas S. Wallace, Third Infantry, returning from leave; Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry; Major Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, en route to join regiment; First Lieutenant Henry Jackson, Seventh Cavalry, en route to regiment; Captain H. C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, returning from detached service; Brevet Major L. Cass Forsyth, assistant quartermaster, returning from leave of absence; Brevet Major-General G. A. Custer, lieutenant-colonel Seventh Cavalry, returning from field service; Brevet Captain H. Meinet, first lieutenant Third Artillery, returning from detached service; Second Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, Third Artillery, returning from detached service.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

## General Orders No. 24.

I. The following assignment is made of the officers composing the Inspector-General's Department, and the officers herein named, whose stations are changed, will be relieved as early as practicable by their present commanders, and will proceed to and report for duty at the headquarters of the commands to which they are assigned:

Brevet Major-General R. B. Marcy, inspector-general Headquarters of the Army.  
Brevet Major-General E. Schriver, inspector-general, with the Secretary of War, and Inspector United States Military Academy.  
Brevet Major-General D. B. Sackett, inspector-general Military Division of the Atlantic.  
Brevet Major-General J. A. Hardie, inspector-general Military Division of the Missouri.  
Brevet Brigadier-General N. H. Davis, assistant inspector-general Department of the Missouri.  
Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, assistant inspector-general Military Division of the South.  
Lieutenant Colonel R. Jones, assistant inspector-general Department of the South.  
Brevet Major-General A. Baird, assistant inspector-general Department of Dakota.  
Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general Military Division of the Pacific.

II. Department commanders should make inspections of their troops and posts in person; but when this is impracticable, they can order special inspections to be made in their name and by their authority; or they may nominate any officer from the list of officers "awaiting orders," to the Secretary of War, for an acting appointment of inspector-general, under the provisions of General Orders No. 87, of 1868.

By command of General Sherman.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1869.

## General Orders No. 36.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:  
"Transportation of the weight of baggage, specified in paragraph No. 1,097, Revised Army Regulations of 1863, for subalterns in the field, and changing stations, will be allowed acting assistant surgeons under the same circumstances; also, in joining their first stations and on their return to their homes at the termination of their contracts."

By command of General Sherman.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1869.

## General Orders No. 37.

The pay districts as heretofore organized are discontinued. Hereafter the officers of pay districts, except those retained for duty at the Paymaster-General's Office, will, like other staff officers, be assigned to military divisions, departments or districts, and be subject to the order of the commander and distribution of the funds.

As necessary to the safe deposit and distribution of the funds, depots of the Pay Department are established at the following points, viz.: New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco. Officers assigned to the charge of the depots shall also perform the duties of chief paymasters on the staff of the commanders of the military

divisions in which their respective depots are located, and will be stationed at the depots not necessarily the division headquarters. Chief paymasters of military depots and districts will be attached to the department of district headquarters, and, unless otherwise ordered, stationed there. They shall, under the direction of the commander, have the control of all the paymasters, and be responsible for the payment of all the troops in their respective departments or districts. The Paymaster-General, in conformity with this order, and the laws and regulations governing the subject, is charged with all necessary instruction to his subordinates in reference to the supply and distribution of funds for the payment of the Army, and all other things pertaining to the financial duties of his department and the accountability of its officers. In these and all other matters having relation especially to the internal administration of the Pay Department, the correspondence and orders between the Paymaster-General and his subordinates, and between the division department and district chiefs and their subordinates, will be direct. All other correspondence shall pass through the prescribed military channel for purposes of payment. The District of Columbia will not be embraced in any division or department; all payments therein will be provided for by the Paymaster-General, through officers attached to his office.

The following assignment of officers of the Pay Department is hereby made:

Brevet Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, to be Assistant Paymaster-General to the Department of New York and Chief of the Division of the Atlantic; Brevet Brigadier-General Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-General to the Depot of New Orleans and Chief of the Division of the South; Brevet Brigadier-General Hiram Leonard, Deputy Paymaster-General to the Department of San Francisco and Chief of the Division of the Pacific; Brevet Brigadier-General Cary H. Fry, Deputy Paymaster-General to the Depot of St. Louis and Chief of the Division of the Missouri.  
Department of the Platte—Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Alvord, chief paymaster; Brevet Colonel Edward Wright, paymaster; Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob E. Burbank, paymaster.  
Department of the Missouri—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Hunt, chief paymaster; Robert A. Kenzie, paymaster; Rodney Smith, paymaster; W. A. Rueker, paymaster; Wm. G. Moore, paymaster; Geo. W. Candee, paymaster, and Major David Taylor, paymaster.  
Department of New York—Brevet Brigadier-General Prince, chief paymaster; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Leile, paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Brusa, paymaster; Henry B. Reese, paymaster; Brantz Mayer, paymaster, and John C. Walker, paymaster.  
Department of California—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Woods, chief paymaster; Thomas H. Halsey, paymaster; Charles J. Sprague, paymaster; James H. Nelson, paymaster; Colonel Charles W. Wingard, paymaster; Samuel Dana, paymaster, and Robert Morrow, paymaster.  
Department of the Cumberland—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. L. Feibiger, chief paymaster, William Smith, paymaster, and Frank M. Ewing, paymaster.  
Department of the South—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David Taggart, chief paymaster; James W. Nichols, paymaster; James P. Canby, paymaster; Israel O. Dowe, paymaster, and Thomas S. Allison, paymaster.  
Department of the Lakes—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Pratt, chief paymaster.  
Department of Louisiana—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simeon Smith, chief paymaster; Justus Steinberger, paymaster; Nicholas Vedder, paymaster, and John W. Smith, paymaster.  
Department of Dakota—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Larned, chief paymaster; Robert C. Walker, paymaster; Valentine C. Hanna, paymaster; R. D. Clarke, paymaster, and Dwight Bannister, paymaster.  
Department of Alaska—Brevet Brigadier-General George P. Ihrie, chief paymaster.  
Department of the Columbia—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Gibson, chief paymaster; William P. Johnson, paymaster, and Jas. R. Meare, paymaster.  
District of New Mexico—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Rochester, chief paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Asa B. Carey, paymaster, and Major Frank Bridgman, paymaster.  
Fifth District—Reconstruction—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Stanton, paymaster.  
Fourth District—Reconstruction—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter P. G. Hall, paymaster.  
Fifth District, Texas—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin D. Judd, chief paymaster; Charles M. Terrell, paymaster; Isaac S. Stewart, paymaster; Samuel A. Pearce, paymaster, and Major William P. Gould, paymaster.

Until it can be otherwise arranged, the posts in the Department of Dakota heretofore paid under direction of General Alvord, chief paymaster of the Department of the Platte, will continue to be paid under his supervision, subject in this matter to orders of the commander of Dakota.  
For this purpose the three junior paymasters assigned to Dakota will report for duty to General Alvord, at Omaha, viz.: V. C. Hanna, R. D. Clark and Dwight Bannister. Depot and division chiefs shall exercise a general supervision over all paymasters in their respective divisions. This supervision by the depot officers at New Orleans shall be extended over all paymasters serving in the Fifth Military District, Texas, though not within the limits of the Division of the South. He will also provide for payments to garrisons at Key West and Dry Tortugas. The paymasters assigned to the Department of California will be distributed to stations in that and other departments on the Pacific as shall best subserve the public interest.

This is to be done by the division chief, under orders of the military commander of the division.  
Officers so transferred to other departments should be the juniors of the department chief designated in this order.  
As soon as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Johnson, now in the Department of the Columbia, shall be relieved by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Gibson, chief paymaster of that Department, he will report to his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, and on his arrival report to the Paymaster-General for other assignment.

Officers herein assigned to other divisions, departments or districts than those in which they are now serving, and all not on duty who are embraced in the foregoing assignment, will proceed without delay to report in person to their proper military commanders for duty.  
By command of General Sherman.  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, April 17, 1869.

The system of instruction for the drum and file, prepared by Drum-Major Gardiner A. Strube, late U. S. Volunteer, recommended for adoption by a board of officers, of which Brevet Major-General Geo. L. Hartshorn, U. S. Army, is president, having been approved, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the Army of the United States and for the observance of the militia of the United States.  
JOHN A. RAWLINS, Secretary of War.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 16, 1869.

## Circular No. 68.

To conform to the requirements of General Orders No. 37, from the Headquarters of the Army, dated April 15, 1869, the following instructions are promulgated for the guidance of officers of the Pay Department:

1. With the exceptions hereinafter named, the funds for the payment of the Army will be remitted by the treasury to the depot and division chiefs, and be by them distributed to the department chief paymasters within their respective divisions as may be required.
2. The depot officers will keep themselves advised of the necessary data by which to make their periodical estimates, as heretofore they did, when chiefs of pay districts, at the times and in the manner prescribed by the existing regulations of this office.
3. They will require timely estimates to be furnished them by the department chiefs as the basis of their own estimates. In making the latter they will indicate upon what depositories, designating the amount in each case they desire the Treasury drafts to be drawn.
4. They will be careful to make such provision as to be able at all times to meet the proper demands of their department chiefs.
5. In regard to the estimates, supply and distribution of funds the depot officer at New Orleans will exercise the same jurisdiction as the chief paymaster of the Fifth Military District (Texas), as if that district were a part of the Military Division of which he is the chief pay officer.
6. The chief paymasters of departments will take timely measures to procure their funds from their proper depot chiefs, and have them conveyed to their own stations. They will distribute as needed for payment to their subordinate paymasters, and give to the latter all needed instructions. They are made responsible for the regular payment of the troops within their departments, subject to the orders of their respective military commanders.
7. Where regular express facilities can be made available, pay-



masters are authorized, with the approval of the department commanders, to use them for the conveyance of their money under circumstances where otherwise they would require escorts of troops for its protection, or where, from other cause, it shall be deemed proper. When money is thus conveyed by express, it should, under the orders of the department commanders, be turned over to an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, to arrange and satisfy the express charges according to the established rules of that department.

8. All rendering of accounts, returns, statements and reports now required by the regulations of this office, will, as heretofore, be made direct to the Paymaster-General by each officer of the Pay Department. But division and department chiefs may require their subordinates to make to them any statements and reports they may deem necessary for their information in the execution of their supervisory duties. Chiefs of divisions, departments and districts will render their accounts with promptness at the end of each month. This requirement must not be omitted.

9. The depot chiefs will give their special attention to the requirement forbidding "the accumulation of funds in any designated depository beyond the immediate necessities of the service."

10. The following are the exceptions at present made under paragraph 1 of this circular. They will transmit their estimates for funds direct to this office; and the remittances will be made to them direct from the Treasury, viz: The chief of the Department of the Plate for that department, and so much of the Department of Dakota as falls within his jurisdiction; the chief of the Department of the South; the chief of the Department of the Cumberland; the chief of the District of New Mexico; the chief of the First Military District (Reconstruction).

11. The reconstruction paymasters now on duty as such will continue in the performance of the same till relieved by the proper authority. Correspondence relating to their reconstruction accounts will be addressed to this office direct. The paymasters of the Fourth Military District will procure their funds for Army payments from the depot officer in New Orleans; the Fifth from his department chief.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

#### HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH INFANTRY, GRAND, MISSISSIPPI, April 12, 1869.

##### General Orders No. 4.

In compliance with instructions received from Headquarters Fourth Military District, authorizing and directing the commanding officer of the Sixteenth regiment of Infantry to arrange all details connected with the consolidation of the Eleventh and Thirty-fourth regiments of Infantry, to form the first-named regiment in accordance with the provisions of General Orders Nos. 16, 17 and 19, current series, War Department, the following orders are issued:

I. The officers of the Sixteenth Infantry are hereby announced: Field Officers.—(Assigned by Paragraph 1, of General Orders No. 17, current series, War Department, Colonel, Galusha Pennypacker, brevet major-general, (Grenada, Mississippi). Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert S. Granger, brevet major-general, (Jackson, Mississippi). Major, William F. Carlin, brevet major-general, (Vicksburg, Mississippi).

Captains.—Francis M. Cooley, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Caleb R. Layton, brevet major; James Kelly; Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., brevet lieutenant-colonel; Duncan M. Vance, brevet major; Arthur W. Allen, brevet major; Hugh A. Theaker; William H. Bartholomew, brevet major; John H. Totten; George W. Graffam; William P. Parry; Henry J. Faranworth, brevet captain; Charles E. Drew, Second Lieutenant.—Wellington G. Sprague; David G. Swain, brevet major; Nathaniel Wolfe; Isaac C. Shelby; Walker A. Newton.

Second Lieutenants.—Frederick Rosenkrantz, brevet major; Geo. B. Pickett; John F. Smith; Theophilus W. Morrison; Charles Jordan; David P. Scott; Franklin E. Town, brevet first lieutenant; George M. Love, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Stanley D. Humason; Samuel R. Whitall.

III. The officers below the rank of major, of the Eleventh and Thirty-fourth regiments, not assigned to the Sixteenth regiment by reason of not being fit for duty, or "fit for active service," by reason of being "junior" in their respective grades; or by reason of electing to "await orders," are as follows:

Eleventh Infantry, Captains.—George H. Higbee, brevet lieutenant-colonel; John Egan, brevet major; Thomas E. Rose, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Charles A. Hartwell, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Oscar Hagen; Francis A. Field. First Lieutenants.—James Kennington, brevet captain; George M. Fleming; Francis J. Dunn; Wm. B. Pease; Thomas H. Bradley, brevet captain; Louis V. Caziarc. Second Lieutenant.—Wm. H. Sloan.

Thirty-fourth Infantry, Captains.—James A. Hearn, brevet major; Loyd Wheaton, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Charles H. Graves, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Walter Clifford. First Lieutenants.—John P. Story; J. Edgar H. Totten; George W. Graffam; William P. Parry; Henry J. Faranworth, brevet captain; Charles E. Drew. Second Lieutenants.—Wellington G. Sprague; David G. Swain, brevet major; Nathaniel Wolfe; Isaac C. Shelby; Walker A. Newton.

III. The regimental staff of the Sixteenth Infantry is hereby appointed and announced, as follows: Adjutant, Brevet Major Merritt Barber, first lieutenant, Regimental Quartermaster, Brevet Captain Wm. V. Richards, first lieutenant. Major Barber and Captain Richards will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The non-commissioned staff will be: Sergeant-Major, Oliver W. Wood, to rank from August 1, 1868. Quartermaster-Sergeant Robert Shaddy, to rank from January 1, 1868. Commissary Sergeant, Frederick W. Eiman, to rank from November 6, 1868. Chief Musician, Wm. C. Skidner, to rank from April 12, 1869. Principal Musicians, Michael Kenney, to rank from August 1, 1868; Martin Schmidt, to rank from March 2, 1869.

IV. The companies of the regiment will be officered as follows: Company A, Natchez, Mississippi—Captain, Francis M. Cooley; first lieutenant, Wallace W. Barrett; second lieutenant, George M. Love.

Company B, Jackson, Mississippi—Captain, Arthur W. Allen; first lieutenant, Allen Almy; second lieutenant, Franklin E. Town.

Company C, Vicksburg, Mississippi—Captain, John Power; first lieutenant, John McCoy; second lieutenant, Samuel R. Whitall.

Company D, Grenada, Mississippi—Captain, Hugh A. Theaker; first lieutenant, Henry C. Ward; second lieutenant, George B. Pickett.

Company E, Jackson, Mississippi—Captain, Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr.; first lieutenant, William H. Olapp; second lieutenant, Frederick Rosenkrantz.

Company F, Vicksburg, Mississippi—Captain, William G. Wedemeyer; first lieutenant, Stephen K. Mahon; second lieutenant, Theophilus W. Morrison.

Company G, Jackson, Mississippi—Captain, Duncan M. Vance; first lieutenant, Everts S. Ewing; second lieutenant, Stanley D. Humason.

Company H, Landerdale, Mississippi—Captain, James Kelly; first lieutenant, William H. Vinal; second lieutenant, Charles Jordan.

Company I, Grenada, Mississippi—Captain, William H. Bartholomew; first lieutenant, Clayton Hale; second lieutenant, David P. Scott.

Company K, Corinth, Mississippi—Captain, Caleb R. Layton; first lieutenant, Charles H. Noble; second lieutenant, John F. Smith.

V. There will be no change made in the foregoing assignments. Officers will make the necessary transfers of public property for which they are responsible, and then proceed to their proper stations with the least practicable delay, but in such manner that no company will be left, at any time, without one officer. Company officers will report by letter to these headquarters the date upon which they join the companies to which they are assigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General G. Pennypacker:  
MERRITT BARBER,  
First Lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, Adjutant.

#### HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 31, 1869.

##### Special Orders No. 24.

##### EXTRACTS.

I. In pursuance of General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, and instructions from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, and subject to the approval of the department commander, the Nineteenth and Twenty-eighth regiments of Infantry will be consolidated, company by company, and thereafter known as the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, as follows:

1. Companies A, of the Nineteenth, and A, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company A. The officers will be: Captain, Thomas

Cummings; First Lieutenant, Richard Vance; Second Lieutenant, George K. Spenser.

2. Companies B, of the Nineteenth, and B, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company B. The officers will be: Captain, Wm. J. Lyster; First Lieutenant, Denis Carolin; Second Lieutenant, John A. Fyne.

3. Companies C, of the Nineteenth, and C, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company C. The officers will be: Captain, Thomas C. Williams; First Lieutenant, Hanson H. Crews; Second Lieutenant, Thomas M. Wren.

4. Companies D, of the Nineteenth, and D, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company D. The officers will be: Captain, Walter O. Latimore; First Lieutenant, George F. Towle; Second Lieutenant, Simon C. Vedder.

5. Companies E, of the Nineteenth, and E, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company E. The officers will be: Captain, George S. Pierce; First Lieutenant, Alfred Fredberg; Second Lieutenant, Charles B. Hall.

6. Companies F, of the Nineteenth, and F, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company F. The officers will be: Captain, James B. Mulligan; First Lieutenant, John Harrold; Second Lieutenant, J. Campbell Fortune.

7. Companies G, of the Nineteenth, and G, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company G. The officers will be: Captain, Samuel S. Culbertson; First Lieutenant, Oliver Wetmore, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, George H. Cook.

8. Companies H, of the Nineteenth, and H, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company H. The officers will be: Captain, Robert W. Barnard; First Lieutenant, Mark Walker; Second Lieutenant, William M. Bandy.

9. Companies I, of the Nineteenth, and I, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company I. The officers will be: Captain, Albert H. Andrews; First Lieutenant, Charles T. Witherell; Second Lieutenant, Monroe Harrison.

10. Companies K, of the Nineteenth, and K, of the Twenty-eighth, to be known as Company K. The officers will be: Captain, Howard E. Stansbury; First Lieutenant, James Collins; Second Lieutenant, Lucius S. Windle.

XII. All officers on duty will proceed with their respective companies, to their several destinations, and remain on duty until consolidation is completed. The officers responsible will pass invoices and receipts for the necessary transfer of public property, after which all officers not retained in the consolidation will proceed to Little Rock and report to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-General C. H. Smith, U. S. Army.  
SAMUEL M. MILLS,  
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 13, 1869.

##### General Orders No. 25.

##### EXTRACTS.

In pursuance of General Orders Nos. 16 and 17, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth regiments of Infantry will be consolidated, company by company, to be afterward designated as the Twenty-fifth regiment U. S. Infantry, in the following order:

Companies C, of the Thirty-ninth, and C, of the Fortieth, to be Company A, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, John W. French; First Lieutenant, Andrew Geddes; Second Lieutenant, Louis E. Granger.

Companies F, of the Thirty-ninth, and B, of the Fortieth, to be Company B, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, Charles Bentzoni; First Lieutenant, Daniel Hart; Second Lieutenant, Owen J. Sweet.

Companies D, of the Thirty-ninth, and D, of the Fortieth, to be Company C, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, George L. Cholsy; First Lieutenant, William McElroy; Second Lieutenant, Gustave Magnitzky.

Companies I, of the Thirty-ninth, and I, of the Fortieth, to be Company D, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, Charles B. Gaskill; First Lieutenant, William B. Nesbitt; Second Lieutenant, Jonathan B. Hanson.

Companies K, of the Thirty-ninth, and E, of the Fortieth, to be Company E, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, David Schooley; First Lieutenant, Fred A. Kendall; Second Lieutenant, James F. Simpson.

Companies E, of the Thirty-ninth, and K, of the Fortieth, to be Company F, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, Delos A. Ward; First Lieutenant, Michael L. Courtney; Second Lieutenant, Hampden S. Cottle.

Companies B, of the Thirty-ninth, and A, of the Fortieth, to be Company G, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, Wyllys Lyman; First Lieutenant, Thomas H. Logan; Second Lieutenant, Wallace Tear.

Companies G, of the Thirty-ninth, and G, of the Fortieth, to be Company H, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, Frank M. Cox; First Lieutenant, Cyrus N. Gray; Second Lieutenant, David B. Wilson.

Companies H, of the Thirty-ninth, and H, of the Fortieth, to be Company I, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, Gaines Lawson; First Lieutenant, Archibald Bogle; Second Lieutenant, Edwin Allsworth.

Companies A, of the Thirty-ninth, and F, of the Fortieth, to be Company K, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry—Captain, Wm. Welsh; First Lieutenant, George E. Ford; Second Lieutenant, F. H. Hathaway.

If any officers, assigned as above, desire to be placed on "waiting orders," they will immediately make application to these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major-General Jos. A. Mower.  
GEORGE BALDY,  
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

#### HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, ATLANTA, GA., April 17, 1869.

##### General Orders No. 24.

##### EXTRACTS.

I. The consolidation of the present Sixteenth Infantry with the present Second Infantry, to constitute the Second Infantry, as required by General Orders Nos. 15 and 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army, will be effected as follows:

Company G of the Sixteenth with Company A of the Second, to constitute Company A of the Second Infantry.

Company D of the Sixteenth with Company B of the Second, to constitute Company B of the Second Infantry.

Company C of the Sixteenth with Company C of the Second, to constitute Company C of the Second Infantry.

Company F of the Sixteenth with Company D of the Second, to constitute Company D of the Second Infantry.

Company H of the Sixteenth with Company E of the Second, to constitute Company E of the Second Infantry.

Company B of the Sixteenth with Company F of the Second, to constitute Company F of the Second Infantry.

Company A of the Sixteenth with Company G of the Second, to constitute Company G of the Second Infantry.

Company I of the Sixteenth with Company H of the Second, to constitute Company H of the Second Infantry.

Company E of the Sixteenth with Company I of the Second, to constitute Company I of the Second Infantry.

Company K of the Sixteenth with Company K of the Second, to constitute Company K of the Second Infantry.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.  
Company A—Captain, William Mills; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Moore; Second Lieutenant, John K. Waring.

Company B—Captain, C. F. Trowbridge; First Lieutenant, Jas. Miller; Second Lieutenant, John C. Bateman.

Company C—Captain, William F. Drum; First Lieutenant, Henry Catley; Second Lieutenant, Horace B. Saron.

Company D—Captain, William Falck; First Lieutenant, Charles Keller, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Abner Haines, Jr.

Company E—Captain, Henry C. Cook; First Lieutenant, Chas. Harkins; Second Lieutenant, Augustine McIntyre.

Company F—Captain, Melville A. Cochran; First Lieutenant, Robert W. Bard; Second Lieutenant, Warren E. Dunton.

Company G—Captain, George H. McLoughlin; First Lieutenant, Patrick H. Flood; Second Lieutenant, James Ulio.

Company H—Captain, Aaron S. Duggett; First Lieutenant, Thomas Drury; Second Lieutenant, Luther S. Ames.

Company I—Captain, Joseph S. Conrad; First Lieutenant, James M. Ingalls; Second Lieutenant, Edwin B. Atwood.

Company K—Captain, A. W. Krontinger; First Lieutenant, Samuel McKee; Second Lieutenant, Sidney E. Clark.

Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Crumbaugh, adjutant, by selection of the colonel Second Infantry, formed by this order.

Second Lieutenant M. F. Gallagher, regimental quartermaster, by selection of the same officer.

VI. Brevet Major-General Crawford will assume command of the consolidated regiment in accordance with paragraph 1, section 7, General Orders No. 17, current series, Headquarters of the Army.

VII. Should any officer herein assigned prefer to "await orders," they will immediately forward to these headquarters an application to that effect.

By order of Brevet Major-General Rager,  
T. J. HAINES, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The following regulations are established by General Orders Nos. 25, 31, 32, 35 and 36, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office:

By direction of the Secretary of War, a lieutenant of artillery will be allowed the option of using a battery horse and equipments while actually serving with a light battery, during his regular tour.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the route of travel to the Pacific Coast is fixed by the Pacific Railroad, and \$200 advance mileage will be paid to officers under orders from the East to California, Oregon, etc., or vice versa, upon their application to the Quartermaster's Department.

The following named depots of the Quartermaster's Department are announced as general depots, and the officers in charge thereof will report directly to the Quartermaster-General: New York; Philadelphia and Schuylkill Arsenal; Washington; Jeffersonville, Indiana.

All other depots are under the orders of the commanding generals of the Military Departments in which they are situated.

Commanding officers of troops occupying the regular forts built by the Engineer Department will permit no photographic or other views of the same to be taken without the permission of the War Department.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Memphis*, gunboat, now at Brooklyn yard, has been appraised and will probably be sold.

THE *Saratoga*, 11, Commander White, sailed from Brooklyn on the 21st inst. for North Atlantic Squadron.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Watson has joined the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in the Equipment Department.

Two monitors of 800 tons each, built in France for the Sultan, have recently touched at Malta on their way to Constantinople.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Wilts has been ordered to the *Saugus*, now at Washington, expecting to sail for Havana, Cuba.

THE *Moshulu*, 13, is in dock at Brooklyn yard, having keel deepened, spars changed, figure-head altered, and undergoing other repairs.

THE frigate *Sabine*, 34, is at Brooklyn yard undergoing repairs. She has been completely dismantled, and will be ready for her cruise about the 1st of June.

THE U. S. revenue cutter *Wyanda* arrived at San Francisco, from Victoria with Sitka mails Feb. 7th. Her memorandum shows that a sailor named Chas. L. Dodge fell from the topsail yard on the 15th of December and was killed. The *Wyanda* arrived at Sitka on the 1st of January, at an opportune moment, as the Indians were on the eve of an outbreak. Five of their number were killed, and the disturbance was effectually checked by the presence of the vessel.

We are glad to hear that the U. S. steamer *Kansas*, which at last accounts was aground in the Paraguay River, with the prospect of remaining there until December next, got off the bar on the 23d of February. The Paraguay most unexpectedly and suddenly rose ten feet in twenty-three hours and the *Kansas* floated off without any difficulty. After getting off, her commanding officer steamed down to the harbor of Montevideo, where she arrived on the first day of March. Her officers and crew were all well.

THE Secretary of the Navy is reported to have in contemplation the organization of an office of chief accountant of the department, similar to that of the English naval establishment. The detailed accounts of the entire department will be in charge of the office, and the accounts from the various bureaus engaged, for instance, in the construction of a steam frigate, will all be sent to it, where they will be so arranged that the cost entire and in detail can be seen at a glance. It is expected that this arrangement will greatly reduce the expenses of the department.

THE *Albany Evening Times* announces the death of T. Irving McElroy, son of Thomas McElroy Esq., of that city. At the breaking out of the late war, he served three months with the Albany Burgesses Corps, and subsequently under Sheridan. Late in the war he was attached to the Navy and went to the South Pacific, in the capacity of instructor, on board the United States steamer *Pensacola*, and was appointed clerk to Admiral Dahlgren, on the flagship *Powhatan*. He died at Lima, Peru, at the time of the prevailing epidemic in that country.

ONE of "the heroes of the Paraguayan war" is dead—Ignacio, Councillor of War, Admiral of the Fleet and Viscount Inhauma—who has been in command of the Brazilian squadron of operations since the middle of 1866, when he went down with Caxias. Although he had been in the navy many years and had served during the war on the River Plate, from 1825 to 1828, he was rather known for his political services than for his feats upon the water, he having been Minister of Marine in 1861-'62, and the first who occupied the newly created Ministry of Agriculture and organized it. With the exception of the passing of the batteries at Curupaity on August 15, 1867, he took but a secondary part in the actions of his squadron, and took little in those feats which shed some lustre on the iron-clads.



COMMANDER T. S. Fillebrown, commanding the United States steamer *Narragansett*, reports, under date of the 7th instant, from Havana, the particulars of two passengers, Cubans, having been taken out of the American schooner *Lizzie Major*, ten leagues from the coast of Cuba, by the Spanish frigate *Fernando Catolica*, and imprisoned. The two persons were named D. Santiago A. Annible and Don Ramon S. Rivas. It seems that they took passage on the *Lizzie Major* at Havana for New Orleans. The schooner touched Remedios, took in a cargo, and sailed on the 26th of March for her destination. She was boarded the same day by the Spanish frigate, as above stated. The prisoners were carried back to Remedios and incarcerated. One of them is a lad about ten years of age. They were visited in person by Mr. Stone, the United States consular agent at that port, who made a demand on the commandant of the province for their release. The commandant did not feel authorized to act without orders from superior authority. The ground of arrest is said to be that the names of the passengers were not on the manifest of the schooner.

THE Spanish Admiralty Court has declared the American brig *Mary Lovell* a lawful prize, on the ground that she was captured more than a mile from shore. Upon receipt of the news of the decision by the Consul-General of the United States, the *Penobscot* was dispatched to Key West to communicate the fact to the Washington government, most unnecessary care being taken in the meantime to keep the matter a secret. Captain Giles, of the schooner *Lizzie Major*, publishes in the New Orleans *Picayune* an account of the boarding of his vessel by the Spanish frigate *Fernando de Catolica*. He states that the passengers taken from his vessel had passports in due form, regularly signed by General Dulce, which were recognized by the authorities at Calbairien, where the schooner touched. The captain also publishes extracts from his log, giving an account of the affair, with the protests made to the officers boarding his vessel, as follows: Being on the high seas, and out of any jurisdiction, I protest against any officer or his men touching or removing any of the passengers or cargo from my vessel; and should any such officer insist upon doing so, the act will be reported officially, and the Spanish government be held responsible for all damages that may arise through illegal detention.

THE *Galena*, 8, which has been fitting out for some time past at Portsmouth Navy-yard, received her crew and left the Navy-yard on the 20th inst. She will proceed to Hampton Roads and wait for instructions. Paymaster A. H. Gilman and Commander C. C. Carpenter, have been detached from duty at this yard. Paymaster C. F. Guild and Lieutenant-Commander A. F. Croaman, have reported for duty. Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman, has received preparatory orders to command the South Atlantic Squadron; he will be detached from duty as commandant of this station on the 24th inst. Changes are being made in the *Nantuxet* which will make her a more comfortable vessel. Captain John Guest has been detached from duty on a Board of which Commodore Selfridge is president, and has resumed his duties as executive officer of this yard. The officers of the *Galena* are, Commander S. Livingston Breese, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neil, executive officer; Lieutenant E. M. Stedman, navigation and ordnance officer; Masters W. T. Buck, W. B. Newman and Joseph E. Jones; Surgeon Henry C. Nelson; Assistant-Surgeon R. A. Marmion; Past Assistant Paymaster Henry Wright; First Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws; Second Assistant Engineers Robert B. Hine and Alexander B. Bates; Third Assistant Engineer James A. Deaver; Second Lieutenant of Marines F. A. Mullany; Boatwain James Nash; Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe.

THE following hydrographic information in regard to the south side of Cuba—Xagua Bank—Cienfuegos, is an extract from a report of Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Eastman, commanding U. S. S. *Penobscot*, to Rear-Admiral H. K. Hoff, commanding North Atlantic Squadron: I found the chart (as reported) to be very incorrect on the south side, and the reefs very dangerous on account of their number, incorrect position, and very strong and irregular currents setting on and off, and along the course of a ship bound up into this bight. I would respectfully warn our ships from running along the coast from the Isle of Pines, east to Xagua Bank, nearer than twenty miles, until they get Xagua Bank to bear north, as the currents and tidal rips will set north and N. W. and N. E. irregularly at the rate of three miles an hour, which I found by careful day and night observations of every two hours, nearly for two days, the observations numbering over forty, taken by myself, navigator, and other line officers. The neighborhood of Cienfuegos itself is very incorrectly placed, though easy and safe to approach at night after getting east of Xagua Bank. The light is excellent and may be seen twelve miles from the deck, elevated twelve feet, and the harbor is most spacious and secure, with a depth of water which will allow of eighteen feet coming in at any time; for a large vessel it would be best to enter with the ebb, as the two turns to be made, of a right angle each, might embarrass a large vessel coming in with the flood which runs three miles an hour. They would, however, only in the worst case run up against the shore, as in these turns there is ten fathoms of water from side to side.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times thus replies to an attack by the New York World upon Lieutenant-Commander G. M. Bache: "Upon what plea can the World vindicate itself for the false impression it attempts to create injurious to the standing of Lieutenant-Commander G. M. Bache? The World, in harping upon the fact that Mr. Bache is the nephew of Admiral Porter, and producing nothing worse against him (!) becomes simply ridiculous, in the face of the decision of the Secretary of the Navy, who is esteemed as an honorable gentleman. In justice to Lieutenant-Commander G. M. Bache, I beg leave to say that the record of his services during the war of the rebellion will speak highly for him, and bear comparison with the World's. And further, I am enabled from personal knowledge to bear testimony to

his superior officer-like qualities, as he was temporarily in command of the gunboat to which I was attached as a staff officer in the Mississippi Squadron, and an opportunity offered which enabled him to distinguish himself as a cool, brave commander. The enemy, under General Shelby, had a battery of six pieces of artillery, supported by about 2,700 men under cover of the woods, at Clarendon, Arkansas, which opened briskly on us at short range, and was as warmly returned by our broadside. The current of the White River was very swift, and carried us past, but the *Tyler* was rounded to as quickly as possible, much to the enemy's astonishment, and headed for them again, and, after receiving and delivering a lively fire, drove artillery and men out of sight, with the exception of one piece, which was abandoned. Under the circumstances, none but an officer of indomitable pluck, coupled with a high sense of duty, would have ventured to return to the fight, and I then admired him for his coolness and courage, as did every one else on board. This was in June, 1864, and since that period I have neither seen nor heard from him."

THE London Engineer thus compliments Mr. Isherwood. The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of chief engineer James W. King to be chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in place of B. F. Isherwood, indorsing the nomination, "In place of Isherwood, whom I desire removed." The nomination was confirmed. We are sorry that Mr. Isherwood has been removed. He was the right man in the right place as far as England was concerned.

THE English iron-clad *Zealous*, Admiral Hastings, from Victoria, and the United States steamer *Ossipee*, from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, arrived at San Francisco, April 15th, and the *Resaca* April 18th. On the 7th of March a boat race took place at Mazatlan, between the first cutters of the *Resaca* and the *Jamestown*; distance three miles; stakes \$200 in gold. Precisely at 2:56:45 P. M. the cutters started, by word of mouth and the firing of a rifle, the *Jamestown's* boat having fourteen oars and the *Resaca's* twelve. The cutter of the latter led off handsomely, and gained on the first minute a perceptible distance. On the third minute out the *Resaca* cutter made forty-six strokes to the minute, and her rival forty-five. At the rounding stakeboat the latter gained, but on the homestretch the cutter of the *Resaca* came down to work like a greyhound. At 3:38:45, as both boats passed the Prussian ship *Hans*, Captain Einsenmeyer fired a salute of two guns in honor of the American flag and the competitors. At 3:10:20 the *Resaca* cutter made fifty-two strokes to the minute and the *Jamestown's* fifty-one. Precisely at 3:12:15 the crew of the former tossed oars as they passed through the winning stakeboats, and at 3:12:45 the *Jamestown* tossed, having been beaten just half a minute on the three mile race. This is the first time the cutter of the *Jamestown* ever found a rival, having beaten everything in the American, French, English and Dutch fleets in the Chinese seas in 1864, and also the *Resaca* cutter on the Christmas of 1867, in Sitka harbor, Alaska Territory. The cutter of the *Resaca* had previously beaten in a race one of the fleetest boats from Her Majesty's steamer *Pylades* on the 9th of February last off San Blas. The latter was distanced in a three and a half mile race one minute and thirty-five seconds. The judges were: Ensign Samuel W. Very on the part of the *Resaca*, and Ensign P. T. Cunningham on the part of the *Jamestown*. The *Jamestown* has put into Mazatlan, with small-pox aboard. One death has occurred.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

APRIL 14.—Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, to command the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the completion of his present duties as member of a board.

Surgeon John Paul Quinn, to the *Saratoga*.

Sailmaker John C. Herbert, to the *Saratoga*.

APRIL 15.—Commander J. H. Gillis, to duty as equipment officer and inspector of supplies at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart, to duty as president, and Chief Engineer F. C. Dade and W. J. Lamdin as members, of a board to examine certain engineers for promotion.

Third Assistant Engineers S. C. McManahan, N. H. Lamdon, J. H. Kaiser, George O. Nelson and W. G. McKwen, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, to examination for promotion.

APRIL 17.—Commander S. Livingston Breese, to command the *Galena*.

Lieutenant T. H. Baker, to examination for promotion at Washington, D. C.

Carpenter Hiram L. Dixon, to the *Saratoga*.

APRIL 19.—Lieutenant-Commander A. G. Kellogg, to duty at New Orleans, La., in connection with iron-clads.

Master Francis H. Sheppard, to the Naval Academy.

Chief Engineer W. H. Shock, to special duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

#### DETACHED.

APRIL 14.—Captain John Guest, from temporary duty as member of a board, and ordered to return to his duties at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard.

Lieutenant-Commander E. A. Walker, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office at Washington, D. C.

Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, from the *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

Sailmaker Samuel Tatem, from the *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 15.—Master B. L. Edes, from the receiving ship *Polomac*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 16.—Commander A. C. Rhind, from duty as member of a board, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 17.—Commander A. W. Johnson, from the command of the *Galena*, and directed to hold himself in readiness for duty as chief of staff of the South Atlantic Squadron, to be commanded by Rear-Admiral Lanman.

Naval Constructor J. Hanscom, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th of May next, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Naval Constructor Melvin Simmons, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Carpenter Warren Barnard, from the *Saratoga*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 19.—Lieutenant O. F. Heyerman, from duty at League Island, Pa., and granted leave of absence.

APRIL 20.—Fleet Paymaster George F. Cutter, from duty on board the flag-ship *Piscataqua*, Asiatic Squadron, and ordered to return to the United States.

#### ORDERS REVOKED.

APRIL 19.—The orders of Gunner John E. Grainger and Acting boatwain Ansel Keen, to the *Saugus*.

#### ORDERS MODIFIED.

APRIL 19.—The orders of James C. C. Jackson, so that he will relieve Paymaster J. S. Gulick, at the Naval Academy, on the 1st of May, instead of the 1st of June.

#### CONFIRMED.

Commander Bancroft Gherardi, to take his former position in the Navy Register.  
Dwight Dickinson, of New York, and Benjamin S. Mackie, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy.

#### RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

APRIL 14.—Second Assistant Engineer F. T. H. Ramsden.

#### GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

APRIL 15.—Surgeon Henry O. Mayo.

#### CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:

*Midshipmen to be Ensigns in the Navy.*—Charles C. Cornwell, R. E. Ingereoll, R. M. G. Brown, A. Marix, D. Kennedy, J. D. J. Kelly, J. F. Moxer, C. A. Stone, H. D. Tremain, R. M. Thompson, R. P. Rodgers, A. B. Wykoff, H. D. Derby, R. T. Jasper, S. Schroeder, H. Smith, F. E. Upton, L. G. Palmer, F. J. Drake, T. B. M. Mason, J. B. Smith, C. W. Chipp, A. Elliot, N. N. Barnes, T. C. McLean, W. J. Barnett, C. T. Forse, H. C. Stinson, B. Noyes, W. M. Cowgill, E. K. Moore, W. O. Sharrer, A. V. Wadhams, W. Doty, T. T. Wood, G. W. Tyler, J. C. Irvine, N. L. Roosevelt, J. B. House, William H. Beebler, H. McElroy, William E. Uhler, C. W. Jarboe, G. K. Bower, J. D. Adams, Thomas A. Deblis, William Warr, R. Walnwright, James R. Seffridge, O. P. Welch, J. B. Robinson, C. A. Adams, W. H. Everett, C. F. Norton, J. N. Hawley, Samuel Ames, T. H. Stevens, A. C. McMecham, J. K. Cogswell, T. N. Lee, J. A. Rodgers, J. W. Carlin, G. K. Adams, G. C. Wallace, J. C. Hull, T. M. Etting, G. Blockinger, P. Garst, F. Singer, A. B. Speyers, E. S. Prime, H. M. Tallman, A. H. Parsons, C. A. Copp, W. C. Strong, N. E. Niles and E. M. Day.

#### LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending April 3, 1869:

Daniel Hawley, marine, March 8th, U. S. steamer *Franklin*, at Lisbon, Portugal.

#### FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17TH.

William R. Winslow, paymaster, February 25th, at Washington City.

William Borthwell, marine, April 12th, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

Julius Jacoby, marine, March 8th, U. S. steamer *Mohongo*, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### MARINE CORPS.

APRIL 14.—Major G. R. Graham, Marine Corps, from duty at headquarters, and ordered to be detailed for recruiting service. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Haywood to relieve him of his present duties at headquarters.

#### CONFIRMED.

Captain James Forney, to be brevet major, for gallantry in action against the savages at Formosa.

Green Clay Goodloe, of Kentucky, to be second Lieutenant.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

#### ARMY.

##### APRIL 15TH.

Corrie, Captain.  
Curtis, James F., General.  
Flagg, Henry J., Captain.  
Francis John, Captain—3.  
Gibbs, O. McK., Captain.  
Gilbert, J. F., Captain.  
Harris, J. C., Captain.  
Hartford, Henry, Colonel.  
Hudson, D. K., Captain.

Kidder, W. E., Colonel.  
Matkins, A., Major.  
Nickerson, E., Captain.  
Osmond, Captain.  
Riker, David, General.  
Smoot, L. R., Colonel.  
Van Decker, L. F., Captain—3.  
Ward, W. H., Captain.  
Wooley, George D., Captain.

##### APRIL 17TH.

Bradford, Nathaniel, Captain.  
Boatly, Colonel.  
Boutelle, J. P., Captain—2.  
Gadsden, Captain.  
Garrison, Captain.  
Greenwood, S., Captain.  
Kerrigan, Colonel.  
Ottwell, J. D., Colonel.

Riley, John, Captain.  
Ryder, J. G., Captain.  
Schaeffer, Frank B., Colonel—2.  
Travers, John, Colonel.  
Tatum, S. W., Captain.  
Tucker, Jas., Captain.  
Tucker, Henry, Colonel.  
Walsh, A., Captain.

#### NAVY.

##### APRIL 15TH.

Davis, Joseph.  
Day, William.  
Deyuan, Thomas.  
Gowell, Sheldon.  
Hartley, John.  
O'Toole, Thomas.

Peak, David.  
Roberts, Alex.  
Shovaker, James W.—3.  
White, Thomas.  
Capt. of U. S. steamer Frolic—2.  
Casterill, Ensign.

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons:

General W. H. Bennett; General Berdan, late Colonel 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Colonel B. Estyan; Major W. H. Hoyt, late 134th New York Volunteers; Captain Jos. Herd, late Company G, 47th regiment Kentucky Volunteers; Captain F. R. Humphreys, late Company C, 2d New York Heavy Artillery; Lieutenant T. I. Thompson, late 119th Ohio Volunteers; Lieutenant Beebe, late Regimental Quartermaster 1st U. S. Sharpshooters; Lieutenant W. F. Denny, late 32d U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant W. Stephenson, 27th U. S. Infantry.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC VETERANS.—We have been favored with a copy of the following correspondence:

#### HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.

General Rufus Ingalls, Chairman of Committee to make arrangements for a meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac in this city on the 5th of July, 1869.

GENERAL: I have the honor to invite the officers of the Army of the Potomac to receive a marching salute from the First Division National Guard State of New York, at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of July next. The point of review to be hereafter agreed upon.

It will be exceedingly gratifying to many of our old comrades now serving in the First Division, as well as to myself, to be notified of the acceptance by you of this invitation, on behalf of the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and to learn that the review has been made a part of the programme for the grand reunion on that day. Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER SHALES.

Major-General Commanding First Division N. G. S. N. Y.

#### OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,

CORNER OF HUNTON AND GASTON STREETS,  
NEW YORK CITY, April 2, 1869.

Major-General Alexander Shaler, Commanding First Division N. G. S. N. Y.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 30th, extending an invitation to the officers of the Army of the Potomac to receive a marching salute from the First Division N. G. S. N. Y., at 9 o'clock A. M., on the 5th of July next.

As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Potomac charged with the duty of arranging for their grand reunion on the above date, I thank you for the proposed compliment, and accept the same in behalf of the members of the society, all of whom will doubtless feel highly honored. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
RUFUS INGALLS.

Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 2,201, New York.

## RECORD OF THE FIRST ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In continuation of the Regular Army's refutation of General Butler's assertion, made in the House of Representatives, that "the close of the war found no Regular regiment in either of the great armies acting against the Rebels," I send you the following extracts from the Regimental Records of the First Artillery. The period embraced in this abstract extends only from January 1st to April 11, 1865. By this abstract it will be seen that out of the twelve batteries of the regiment, eight were in the field, "in one of the great armies," and actually in presence of and most of them engaged with the enemy "at the close of the war."

Of the four not "at the front," Batteries A and F were stationed at Fort Morton, Va., and Battery E at Fort Strong, Va., while Battery C was the only one stationed at what the General designated as a "soft place," namely, Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. In justice to Battery C and to avoid any misconception as to its object in remaining at that post, I desire to say that the writer of these lines was familiar with the actions of that battery during the war, and can state from his personal knowledge, that after having been greatly reduced in numbers, it was finally placed in the trenches before Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., and after having materially assisted in the reduction of that work it was sent to Beaufort, S. C., where it came under the command of the writer. The Battery had become by that time reduced to less than twenty—war-worn veterans they were, too; and in consideration of its depleted condition the general commanding the Department sent it North to recruit in health and numbers. No reproach can therefore attach to any portion of the regiment for not being with "one of the great armies in the field," when the only battery that was not so present, had become so depleted by the accidents of war as to have become unserviceable, and was absent solely for the purpose of recruiting so as again to take the field. Of the majority of the men who composed that Battery at the opening of the contest, the most were absent at its close, simply because they were answering to a roll-call in another world, where, it is to be hoped, there are no bad people to tell cruelly injurious stories of the Army, stories whose principal characteristic is a total want of foundation.

BATTERY A. Stationed at Fort Morton, Va., until July 12, 1865. Did not participate in any engagements from January 1, 1865, till the close of the Rebellion.

BATTERY B. Jan. 30, 1865, transferred from Kautz's Cavalry Division, Army of the James, Va.; March 24, 1865, left the north side of the James River, and marched to near Hatcher's Run, Va.—distance travelled, 46 miles; April 2, 1865, left Hatcher's Run, Va., and advanced to near Petersburg, Va., with the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, (General Foster,) was placed in position on the skirmish line in front of Petersburg, Va.; April 3d, 4th, and 5, 1865, followed the enemy upon the line of the South Side Railroad; April 6, 1865, engaged the enemy at Rye Station, Va.; April 7th, 8, 1865, in pursuit of the enemy; April 9, 1865, engaged the enemy at Appomattox Court House, Va.; the engagement ending in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. The casualties were one killed and one wounded; 35 horses and two mules killed; distance travelled, 206 miles. The Battery fired the last shot at the Army of Northern Virginia; April 24, 1865, arrived at Richmond, Va.; left Richmond, Va., and arrived at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, Oct. 27, 1865.

BATTERY C. Stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor; did not participate in any engagement from January 1, 1865, to close of Rebellion.

BATTERY D. February 3, 1865, the guns of the Battery went into position in intrenchments in front of Richmond, Va.; April 3, 1865, the battery broke camp at Chapin's Farm, Va., and marched into Richmond, Va., went into camp in suburbs of the city, having marched ten miles; April 10, 1865, fired a salute of 100 guns in Capitol Square, Richmond, Va., in honor of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia; April 13, 1865, left Richmond and marched in the direction of Petersburg, Va.; bivouacked same night on Swift Creek (crossing Richmond and Petersburg turnpike); April 14, 1865, resumed the march and entered Petersburg at 10 A. M.; continued the march and went into camp on Weldon Railroad; marched 10 miles; April 21, 1865, left camp on Weldon Railroad and marched to and went into camp on south bank of Appomattox River; June 7, 1865, left for Texas.

BATTERY E. Stationed at Fort Strong, Va.; did not participate in any engagements from January 1, 1865, to close of Rebellion.]

BATTERY F. Same as Battery A.

BATTERY G. Same as Battery E.]

BATTERY H. April 24th, 25th, 26th and 27, 1865, left camp near Petersburg, Va., and marched toward Boydton, Va.; April 28th, 29th, and 30, 1865, marched in the Third Cavalry Division; May 1st, 2d, and 3, 1865, marched and encamped with Third Cavalry Division one and a half miles above Petersburg, Va., on the Richmond Railroad.

BATTERY I. Same as Battery H.

BATTERY K. April 24, 1865, left Pleasant Valley, Md., and marched to Charlestown, Va.; distance travelled, 12 miles; resumed march the next day and marched to Winchester, Va.—distance travelled, 19 miles; joined the Provisional Brigade of Cavalry.

BATTERY L. Same as Battery K.

BATTERY M. April 3d, was engaged before Petersburg, Va.; marched through the city same day and proceeded along the South Side Railroad to Burkesville, where they arrived on the 6th inst.; April 8, 1865, marched through Farmville, Va.; April 9, 1865, in

action near Appomattox Court-House, Va.; left place, one commissioned officer and fifteen men and twenty-nine horses captured; one killed and one wounded; remained near Appomattox Court-House till April 11, 1865; April 11, 1865, returned to camp before Petersburg, Va.; distance travelled, nearly three hundred miles; June 7, 1865, left for Texas.

Will the other artillery regiments "face the music," and give us their record? FIRST ARTILLERY.

## THE GRIMES BILL DEFENDED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I noticed in your last issue, an article from the *Tribune*, on the subject of Grimes's bill for the reorganization of the Navy. Will you be kind enough to publish the inclosed reply to the *Tribune* article, originally published in the New York Times, and oblige a

LINE OFFICER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The misrepresentations of the *Tribune*, whether through ignorance or design, on the subject of Mr. Grimes's bill for the reorganization of the Navy, are so gross and continuous that many persons who are not well acquainted with that branch of the public service are entirely misled, and come to believe that the staff officers of the Navy are depreciated, disparaged, and rudely and harshly dealt with by the officers of the line. In a recent editorial article, the public was informed that the surgeon was not permitted to come on the quarter-deck unless a line officer was sick; and we were also treated to a long rignarole of such stuff, which made every intelligent staff officer blush for the advocate of his side of the question. Every one knows or ought to know that all officers on board ship have the privileges of the quarter-deck except those called forward or warrant officers, being the boatswain, gunner, carpenter and sailmaker—and modern usage does not rigorously exclude even these.

The *Tribune* constantly holds up the line officers as an aristocracy, and prates of their "shining" presence and "awful" dignity, in which no staff officer can appear without feeling an uncomfortable sense of inferiority. It is to be doubted if his clients will thank the editor for placing them in this position. The question of aristocratic tendencies, if there be any such question, except in the fanciful mind of the editor of the *Tribune* is very readily settled. Under our form of government, honorary rank and titles are ignored, as opposed to Republicanism. Military and naval rank are conferred not as personal distinctions, but simply to signify command and the nature of such command, and are only given to officers to enable them to execute their functions. Now if this rank and these titles be given to staff officers, who have no military command, and whose duties are entirely of a non-military character, they become honorary, personal distinctions, unnecessary to them to execute their commissions, and are therefore aristocratic, and should be withheld altogether. It has happened, however, that the staff officers have of late years been very desirous of having an assimilated rank with those of the line, and the last legal enactments on the subject gave them the rank with commanders after twelve years, as surgeon, paymaster, or engineer.

Mr. Gideon Welles, usurping the functions of Congress, by an order of the department gave them rank with commanders after five years' seniority in their grade, and with captains after fifteen years. This illegal act of Mr. Welles has made much difficulty, for although the staff officers have held this rank against the law, they consider it degrading them to place them where the law has always meant them to be. Their argument to justify the order of Mr. Welles is or was that the grades of Commodore and Admiral were created for the line, and therefore the staff should have a corresponding elevation. In this argument the fact that these high grades in the line were purely military, and given for purposes of command, was forgotten. No necessity was shown for further honorary distinctions for the staff, or it is to be presumed that Congress would have conferred them at the same time. Mr. Grimes's bill gives the staff officers rank in their own corps, as inspectors, staff surgeons, surgeons, etc. The paymasters the same; also the engineers. It gives them also assimilated rank with the line, some with captains, but junior to that grade. The objection to this latter is that not enough of them rank with captains, and that they come after captains. There is no doubt they would all be willing to take the assimilated rank of Admiral, but in our small navy the symmetry of the service must be considered, and the best naval authority in this country has settled the number in the bill. In the British navy staff officers have assimilated rank "with 'but' after." In this bill the same thing is expressed by "junior to that grade." This is more to prevent confusion and mixing up different corps than anything else.

It is curious that the staff officers do not seem to value the rank in their own corps which is given by this bill, but build all their hopes on, and bend all their efforts to, getting as high an assimilated rank with the line as possible; and their injudicious friend of the *Tribune* assists them by sneering at that very thing as aristocratic in the line which the staff are moving heaven and earth to attain!

It so happens that, on board the *Franklin*, in the European Squadron, the Surgeon, Paymaster and Engineer all have assimilated rank with the Captain commanding the ship, and the two former have precedence, under Mr. Welles's illegal order, of their own commanding officer; that is, they have precedence of him, but must obey his orders. What an absurdity this presents to the eyes of the military and naval Powers of Europe. How can it be otherwise than detrimental to discipline and good order, to say nothing of good feeling? The paymaster entered the Navy eight years after the captain he precedes, and the engineer nine years after. The captain has seen twenty years' sea service, the surgeon twelve, the paymaster twelve, and the engineer eight.

The *Tribune* speaks of the qualification necessary for

a surgeon, of the money responsibilities of a paymaster, and of the "high scientific accomplishments" necessary to an engineer. It is no part of our intention to disparage these gentlemen or to deny their great usefulness, or even to hint that the Navy could do without them. They do all that is required of them, and do it well, and are entitled to all respect and consideration on the part of the line, and we do not believe they have ever failed to receive it. The opposition on the part of the line officers to giving them high assimilated rank is not personal—it is purely and simply for the good of the service and the preservation of discipline, the result of a conviction founded upon experience of the ill effects of Mr. Welles's great mistake.

What is a ship-of-war, and for what is she sent abroad? Let us inquire and answer. A ship-of-war is built to carry a force, consisting of guns and men to work them. She is sent to sea to fulfil some design of the Government to which she belongs. That Government commissions an officer, educated for the purpose, to direct the force, to use it or to refrain from using it, to protect the interests of his country. In his discretion often lies the doing acts of war. He is the confidential agent of his Government, and represents it wherever he carries the flag. He is representative and responsible—responsible for every one on board, for all their lives and for all the property, for the surgeon and his sick, for the paymaster and his money, for the engineer and his engine. His public acts honor or disgrace his flag. If the ship is endangered or the force entrusted to him is improperly used, his is the sole responsibility. His are the nights of vigil; his it is to battle with the elements and care for the lives of all those committed to his charge; his are the anxious thoughts and study, intelligently and with honor to his flag, to fulfil all his instructions, which are confided only to himself.

What, then, are the responsibilities of the surgeon, the paymaster, or the engineer, compared with these, to entitle them to precedence with or over their commander, who is the representative man, while they have inferior and subordinate functions?

Order is Heaven's first law; and this confest,  
Some are and must be greater than the rest.

Let the *Tribune* remember this, and cease to prattle of that it wots not of. There are many things in heaven and earth the *Tribune* knows, but Navy matters are not included.

An accomplished staff officer remarked in our hearing, "the staff are ruining the Navy, and with it themselves." Let no one who loves them assist.

New York, April 2d.

## THE COMPANY FUND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your number of April 3, 1869, appears an article in regard to Company Funds. Please have the kindness to insert in your next number the communication I make free to send in answer to "Reformer's" article. Perhaps "Reformer" does not know what benefit it is to a company where a strict account is kept of the company fund. He appears to hold the first sergeants accountable for the rations issued to the company, and sold, also; perhaps he does not know there is a Quartermaster Sergeant in every company. In what branch of the service does "Reformer" serve? Let him come to the company I serve in, and let him see the company fund account, and with what strictness it is kept, and see a good dinner smoke in the company mess-room, which the government does not furnish, yet which accrues out of government rations, though the United States rations do not embrace onions, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage, syrup, and many other articles necessary for a soldier's health. Again I ask where "Reformer" and "Squibb" serve? Please, gentlemen, answer. There is not a man in my regiment who has not smelled the smoke of nearly every battle fought since 1861. They no doubt know what a government ration consists of—it is enough, and more than a man can eat; yet one third of it sold and strictly accounted for, will furnish a company with all necessary articles needed on the table.

He makes an attack on first sergeants. Perhaps he has aspired to that honorable position, but has never gained it. And furthermore, I am empowered from my company to tell him that every soldier here thinks his attack an insult to their first sergeants. CHAFER.

## A BAD PRECEDENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Does not the government set a bad precedent in mustering out officers who have attained their present positions on account of services during the late war? Will not the effect of this action be to demoralize the whole army? Heretofore it has been the rule to consider a commission in the Regular Army as irrevocable, except for some misdemeanor of the officer. Suppose that the country should, as it may at any moment, desire to avail itself of the ability of some of the officers retained in a higher grade than that they now hold, would it not be imprudent for them to accept, in view of the fact that the emergency passed, they would be mustered out of their positions as officers entirely. If the country would have an efficient and reliable Army it must treat the individuals who have chosen that as a profession with more justice. AWAITING ORDERS.

MAJOR John M. Goodhue, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Sub-District of Lynchburg, which will comprise the twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth divisions of Virginia. The headquarters of the Sub-District are established at Lynchburg City, Virginia. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward B. Knox, first lieutenant U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as military commissioner for the twenty-fourth division of Virginia; station, Staunton. Second Lieutenant Augustus R. Egbert, U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as military commissioner for the twenty-sixth division of Virginia; station, Danville.



## ARMY SKETCHES, No. 23.

## THE INHABITANTS OF ALASKA.

In previous papers some little mention was made of the inhabitants of Alaska; a few more words may not, however, come amiss; especially to those of the Army whom Fate, in a surly mood, may destine to those "wastes that slumber in eternal snow."

Of the interior but little—it might be said almost nothing—is known. English and Russian Fur Companies had, and the former still have, trading posts along the great river Yonkon, which winds its way from east to west through the middle of the territory. Parties of the Russian American Telegraph Company, while pursuing their labors in the bold enterprise—since abandoned—of establishing telegraphic communication with Asia and Europe via Behring's Straits, penetrated a little way into the interior. From these sources it is known that the population of these inhospitable regions is very sparse indeed, and consists of aborigines differing in no material respect from those inhabiting the country to the northward of the Canadas, and with whom the civilized world has more familiar acquaintance.

Along the coast, however, the inhabitants, both tame and wild, of the human species, are better known; and these may be divided into three distinct classes. First—the Koloshians, who are Indians of the pure North American type, and who inhabit the coast from the southern extremity of the territory around to Cook's Inlet. Second—the Aleutians, or Aleuts as they are called, who inhabit the country to the westward of Cook's Inlet—principally the peninsula of Alaska, the Kodiak group of islands, and the long string of Aleutian islands, from the latter of which they take their appellation. Third—the mixed breeds, or those who are descendants of whites and natives—chiefly from Russians and Aleuts,—and who are known by the name of "creoles." The Russian population have nearly all returned to the "old country," and do not now constitute an element worth mentioning, except so far as having impressed their manners and customs upon the natives.

The long attenuated Koloshian nation is simply an extension of the aquatic tribes of Washington Territory and British Columbia, from whom they differ in no material or spiritual point of view. Considering the great extent of coast line along which their villages are scattered, it cannot be said that their country is very thickly settled, although the aggregate population may range anywhere from five to twenty-five thousand souls.

Between the petty tribes, into which the nation is divided, constant feuds exist, and they are always in a state of hostility toward each other; but, as a general thing, they have been civil and friendly to strangers. Where they have been the contrary it has generally resulted from the savage's idea of wrong done to him and his method of redress. Should anything be found to induce Americans to go among them to any great extent, trouble with them would, no doubt, soon arise; but as they are entirely piscatorial in their habits, depending exclusively upon the products of the water for their subsistence, a few well-manned gunboats, patrolling the bays and inlets of the coast, would effectually control them. Their habitations and their canoes—the latter of which are essential to their existence—are necessarily upon the water; destroy these and their vitality is extinguished. Tons sent to hunt hawks in the air would be like sending land soldiers after these Indians in their light canoes.

## ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS, THE ALEUTS.

The Aleuts are the aboriginal inhabitants of the mainland and islands to the westward of Cook's Inlet. These, in their race, customs, and habits, have no counterpart among any other aboriginal people of the American continent. Their physical, moral, and intellectual characteristics attest their Asiatic origin, from whence they doubtless came, using the long chain of islands extending from the extremity of the peninsula of Alaska to within two hundred miles of those lying contiguous to the Asiatic coast as stepping-stones for crossing the Pacific ocean. The great oceanic current, sweeping along the coast of Asia and around by the Aleutian islands to that of North America, doubtless wafted over from Asia, and lodged as waifs, the "original pair" of these people upon some one of the Aleutian islands, from whence the race spread and at length became the natives of this extremity of the world. In support of this theory it may be stated that even within the memory of those now living, Japanese junks, losing their way from want of skill in navigation, have thus been floated and lodged, with their living freight, upon territory now belonging to the United States.

In figure, features, voice and manners, they bear a strong resemblance to the Japanese. They are short, thick-set and bow-legged; with broad flat faces; small, oblique black eyes; reddish brown complexion, straight black hair, and teeth of dazzling whiteness. They are an exceedingly docile and peaceable race, and possess much of the peculiar ingenuity and patience of the Chinese. Whatever may have been their condition previous to the coming among them of the Russians, they cannot now be classed as an uncivilized race; for they are neither nomadic in their habits, warlike in their pursuits, nor intractable in their dispositions; nor are they pagans, but all are baptised members of the Russo-Greek Church; devout Christians, and, as such, practise an humble sincerity, which, as an example, might be followed with advantageous propriety by many whose lots have been cast in more pleasant places. They are divided into conveniently sized church districts, each of which has its priest, who is held in great esteem by them; each one of whom, man, woman, or child, claiming and receiving his blessing whenever they meet him.

Their women do not, as among savages, occupy the position of drudges; but are treated with the greatest kindness, and with a courtesy from the male sex equal to that among whites of similar grades. They have acquired their manners from the Russians, and to a quiet and orderly deportment unite great respect for superiors, to whom the cap is invariably doffed upon meeting. A considerable falling off in this respect is, however, ob-

servable since becoming free and enlightened American citizens.

Their honesty and truthfulness is a matter of surprise and remark to every stranger. A great deal of this is no doubt due to their simple, inoffensive natures; but most of it is no doubt owing to the system pursued toward them by their former masters, the Russian American Fur Company, who held them in a sort of peonage, and, while trusting them implicitly, never failed in punishing them with certainty and rigor for any infraction of truth or honesty. Their complete church registration, by which every individual was known, made escape almost impossible; and the cases being disposed of more with a view to facts than to quibbles of law, the natives were never tempted to guilt and crime by the hope of escape or the uncertainty of conviction. The Aleuts constituted the chief strength of the employees of the Russian Company, furnishing it with hunters, laborers, sailors, artisans, and even with priests and physicians. The objects of the company being entirely that of gain and profit, the compensation allowed these people was so small as to keep them in constant relationship with abject poverty; but, as their services were indispensable to the company, they were furnished with what was absolutely necessary to keep them in a working condition. In all of this arrangement—peonage, as far as they were concerned,—they acquiesced with a docility perfectly shocking to the modern spirit of philanthropy. The result, however, was to bring them from barbarism to a state of, at least, semi-civilization.

In dress they have much of the European, but still use to a large extent clothing made of skins. When the ordinary boot, of leather, is not worn, they wear an uncouth sort of shoe made from the skin of the seal-lion, to the top of which is sewed the skin of the seal-lion's gullet, which, coming well up to the knee, makes a boot quite impervious to water. The women, in inclement weather, wear a long garment, like a great sack, extending from their necks to their heels; this is made of squirrel skins, with the fur outside. These squirrels are a sort of marmot, more resembling the prairie dogs than the grey squirrel so familiar to every one in the Atlantic States. They are of a yellowish brown color, with small white spots, giving them a curious, speckled, guinea-fowl appearance. These animals are found in great abundance on some of the islands about Kodiak, where, like rats, they live in holes among rocks and logs. It requires about two hundred of the skins to make one of the garments just mentioned. They are also used for linings for other garments, for which they are well adapted on account of their warmth and lightness.

The food of the Aleuts is principally dried fish, which they eat raw, using with it whale or seal oil as a sauce. The Russians furnished them with a small quantity of black bread, made from unbolted flour; but this was never eaten until it became stale and sour. Here and there, wherever the roughness of the country will admit of it, they cultivate small patches of potatoes and turnips, which is the extent of their agricultural pursuits.

Their occupation is chiefly hunting fur-bearing animals and fishing; and it is upon the water that they most excel. Their canoes, or *bidarkes*, constructed of seal skins sewed together and stretched over a light framework of wood, are distinguished for completeness of finish, lightness, and beauty of model. They are made to carry one, two, or three persons, and are tight throughout, except a round hole in which the person sits or squats, and uses the paddle, first upon one side and then upon the other, when the *bidarke* skims the water like a thing of life. A shirt, with a hood to it, made from the entrails of the seal, or sometimes from those of the bear, is tied close around the rim of the hole in which the person sits. Thus equipped, the Aleut bids defiance to winds and waves, and manages his light *bidarke* as a rider does his horse, until man and *bidarke* seem to be one.

To make one of the shirts just mentioned, the entrails are split open longitudinally, and with an alkaline preparation, are made soft and pliable, and when dry resemble ribbons of oil-silk. These ribbons, being neatly and tightly sewed together, form a shirt almost as impervious to water as india-rubber.

It is with these *bidarkes*, light and easily managed, that the sea otter, so highly prized for his incomparable fur, is hunted. From fifty to eighty of them surround the place where the otter is; several others enter the inclosure, and, skirmishing around, drive the animal toward the cordon surrounding it, when it is eventually struck with a spear and secured. Frequently several days are thus passed in pursuit of one otter. The spear head for this purpose is made of ivory, carved from the tusk of the walrus, and is secured to the shaft by a lanyard. Upon the shaft is fastened a bladder-like float, which indicates to the hunter the position of his prey after being struck.

In the construction of their habitations the Aleuts have made but little advance beyond the most primitive customs. Their dwellings are simply rude huts, built up on the outside and covered over with turf and earth; they are almost without light or ventilation, and resemble the bomb-proofs, or gopher holes, of the soldiers along the lines at Petersburg during the siege. They have little or no furniture, and are in no way remarkable for cleanliness or fragrant odor.

The Aleut population of the whole territory numbers, according to church register, a fraction under ten thousand.

## THE RUSSIANS AND THE GREEK CHURCH.

Scarcely distinguishable from the Aleuts, either in manners, customs, or appearance, are the creoles, or those of mixed blood of whites and natives. These number a fraction over two thousand.

The early explorers of this coast—Behring, Cook, Vancouver, and others—gave such glowing accounts of the number and richness of the furs as soon to lure others to these distant shores.

At first they were merely mercenary adventurers and roving hunters, who did little more toward settlement than to establish temporary trading posts, the first of which was upon the island of Kodiak, toward the close

of the last century. This is said to have been composed, principally, of runaways fleeing from justice—Siberian exiles, malefactors, and adventurers of various kinds. Their single and exclusive business was the collection of furs. This proved lucrative, and other small settlements were established; all of which, in 1799, were united into one huge concern, known as the Russian American Company. From this time forth the whole of Russian America—or what is now called Alaska—may be said to have belonged to this company, the head centre of which was in St. Petersburg. The affairs of the company were conducted by a Governor, who had under him agents appointed, like himself, from St. Petersburg. The company soon established trading posts and depots for the collection of furs at every available point, over each of which was an overseer appointed by the Governor. Emigrants from Russia were brought over, who entered into indentures with the company to serve for a term of years, for which they received, besides a small stipend in the way of pay, everything necessary for their maintenance. By the terms of their contract they were prohibited from trading or doing anything upon their own account, and the whole products of their labor went to the company. In short, they and everything else in the territory belonged to the company, which was thus an exclusive monopoly.

The Aleuts, from their docile and tractable natures, soon became subject to the sway of the company, and were held by it in a state of peonage.

Most of the Russians thus brought over were men—unmarried—who, following the laws of nature, which, under like, or even less stringent circumstances, has ever broken down the barrier between different races—even between the black, woolly negro and the fair, flax-haired Saxon—united with the natives and a mixed breed soon sprang up, who, in Alaska, are known as "creoles." Many of the Russians took wives from among the Aleuts. Children not born in wedlock were called orphans, and were to some extent taken charge of by the company. Senator Sumner, in his labored speech upon Alaska, quotes from the report of one of the former governors—Admiral Wrangel—upon this subject; but the Senator evidently did not perceive the sly joke conveyed by the remark of the jolly old admiral. In fact, the erudite legislator appears to have fallen a victim to many jokes respecting this territory.

The affairs of the company were administered as those of a permanent colony, and among other institutions, schools for the education of children were maintained; and some of the Aleuts, as well as many of the creoles, are found able to read and write. Among the philanthropic institutions the Russo-Greek Church is, or was, the most distinguished. A numerous priesthood, supported principally by the Home Government, built their churches and established themselves at every trading post, and with commendable zeal devoted themselves to the reclamation of the heathen. All of the Aleutian population, as well as creoles and Russians, were brought within the pale of the church, and taught a reverence for religious forms and ceremonies not exceeded even by the Roman Catholics.

At every station the church was the most pretentious building, and with their inevitable chime of unclinking bells, awaken among these "wastes that slumber in eternal snow," echoes of hope, through faith, to all believers.

In doctrine the Russo-Greek church differs from the Roman Catholic mainly in rejecting all connection with the Pope, having, instead, the Emperor of Russia as spiritual head of the Church. In outward forms and ceremonies there is but little difference. The churches are all built in the form of the Greek cross, and ornamented within with pictures, crosses, candlesticks, and other emblems and devices. The service is intoned in the most lugubrious manner by the priests, during which they exercise much marching around, passing in at one door of the interior, or sanctum rooms, and reappearing at another, swinging censers, and posturing. Priests are permitted to marry, a privilege of which they generally avail themselves; but they are allowed to marry but once—once a widower, always a widower. Divorce is permitted to no one.

Russian churches are not provided with seats; all the worshippers stand—the males on the right and females on the left—for, according to their faith, all men are equal before God, and none should presume to seat himself in His house. At certain times, and constantly between times, the worshippers make the sign of the cross by touching first the forehead and then the right and left breasts. Frequently they kneel, not simultaneously, but individually, often touching the floor with the forehead.

Funerals are occasions of great and solemn ceremony. The deceased, in open coffin, is carried in procession to the church; priests accompany it chanting and swinging censers. In front of the procession are carried huge candlesticks, crosses, and a vase filled with confectionary. All go with heads uncovered; and in the church all hold lighted tapers in their hands, while many are burning around the coffin. After service in the church, the body is borne in procession in like manner to its final resting place.

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## COURTS-MARTIAL.

**BEFORE a General Court-martial** which convened at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, December 17, 1868, Second Lieutenant William McGee, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, was tried and found guilty of the charges of "riotous and disorderly conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," "disobedience of orders," "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and the court did therefore sentence him "to be dismissed the service of the United States, and be confined at such place as the military authorities may direct for the term of five years." The President approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, April 9th, and designated the penitentiary in Louisiana as the place of confinement.

**SECOND Lieutenant D. C. McIntyre**, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was arraigned and tried by a Court-martial at Fort Griffin, Texas, August 14, 1868, on the charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," "breach of trust, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." He was found guilty, and sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States," the President approving the proceedings, findings and sentence April 9th.

**BEFORE a General Court-martial** which convened at Omaha, Nebraska, February 5, 1869, First Lieutenant Florence L. McCarthy, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in obtaining leave of absence on the false pretence that he had received a telegram informing him of the illness of his mother. The proceedings, findings and sentence have been approved by the President in an order dated April 8th.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

**THE** recall of Mr. JOHNSON and the rejection of his work have at least had the effect of causing the people across the ocean to "show their hand." In an article contrasting our new minister with our old, the *London Times* declares that the rejected Convention "conceded everything the United States could reasonably demand;" and again, that "except absolute submission to every demand the Americans may choose to make, there is nothing further that could have been conceded." Accordingly, it proposes that England shall "simply abstain altogether from further overtures," and let any proposal for a renewal of negotiations come our Government. As to a "downright demand for payment" being made, the *Times* will not believe it; it says:

This country would, of course, know how to treat it; but we have not the smallest belief that President GRANT's Government contemplates a course of action so unfriendly and offensive. It is more likely that, assuming the present Convention to be set aside, Mr. MOTLEY will be instructed to open the negotiations for another, differing somewhat in machinery, but embodying similar principles.

We have cited the *Times* thus at length in order to show clearly to what an extent the soft speeches of Mr. JOHNSON have misrepresented us, and what opinions regarding our future intentions they have caused even so shrewd a paper as the *London Times* to entertain.

The first task, therefore, before Mr. MOTLEY, is obviously to disabuse the English mind of the false impressions given to it by his predecessor. The latter gentleman, in twenty speeches, has said what he said at the Colonial Society dinner, that "in the reflecting people of his country there existed a fixed and determined love and admiration for England;" whereas, on the contrary, there exists here a very bitter and indignant feeling against England; a feeling that she played us a scurvy trick during the war; that she nearly ruined our commerce by her corsairs, and in every respect misrepresented the character of our civil contest. Mr. JOHNSON took almost the attitude of a repentant wrong-doer, who desired to "make up." Mr. MOTLEY, if he represents us truly, will say that we are conscious of doing no wrong to England; that we regard the English people as the real wrong-doers, and that it is for them, not for us, to make overtures for settlement.

Mr. JOHNSON founded his diplomatic efforts on the theory that our people had a longing desire to see the *Alabama* score wiped out by mutual concession and friendly agreement. There never has been such a desire here. Mr. MOTLEY will probably explain that we felt ourselves aggrieved, and did not care to enforce reparation on the terms Mr. JOHNSON proposed. We never regarded as a matter to be left in doubt the question of English responsibility for the *Alabama's* ravages; and yet Mr. JOHNSON once said "Whether you are responsible or not is a question which we are willing to have solved by some friendly arbitration." What we wish is an acknowledgement of responsibility, and not the doubtful chance of an arbiter's deciding in our favor. That admitted, arbitration may audit our bill, if it likes. And until that is admitted, we can afford to let the matter stand.

Mr. MOTLEY may well, therefore, represent our *Alabama* policy to be one, for the present, of "masterly inactivity." He may disenchant his hearers of the notion that we are pining from estrangement; we are only indignant that, after the insults and injuries connected with the *Alabama's* career, Great Britain has not yet seen fit to acknowledge any error at all. We propose to bide our time; and if England cannot see any wrong in the theory that a neutral port may be made, from whatever local faults or failures, the basis of a naval expedition against the commerce of a friendly belligerent, she may one day be taught that lesson to her cost. If she cannot see that, when a friendly Power proclaims that a certain civil insurrection is a rebellion of people against the Government, and not a war of Sovereign States against Sovereign States, she is bound to accept that political theory to guide her action, instead of

admitting the whole cause of the insurgents by proclaiming that *States* are waging war, she may have cause to see her error by practical experience. And if she really thought then, as now, that the *Alabama's* escape was "unfortunate," why did she not send out cruisers to recapture the violator of her neutrality laws; for a British war-ship, and not the *Kearsarge*, should have conquered the privateer.

We are inclined to think that had our Government looked into the *Alabama* claims for its own purposes, at the start, appointed a good commission to audit the accounts, paid all bills in cash from the Treasury, and then sent the total over to Mr. John Bull's office for settlement, it would have been paid long ago. At any rate, it might have been safely let to run; it would have been a good investment; we have no doubt John would be good for the amount, and on the right day, Jonathan would have taken his own with usury.

Meanwhile, it is a significant comment on Mr. JOHNSON's failure, that whereas, a few months ago, he was unanimously confirmed as Minister to England by the body of which he was a member, that same body, with but one solitary vote to the contrary, rejected with disdain that *Alabama* Convention which he drew up.

ACCORDING to the Richmond papers, an affair lately occurred at the Theatre in that city which is disgraceful alike to the actors and the populace. It chanced that in one of those *olla podrida* songs now favorites, wherein successive snatches are introduced from a dozen popular airs, one actor chanced to sing a stave of "The Star-Spangled Banner, long may it wave." Several people in the audience instantly hissed, whereupon a malapert brother-actor roared out, as if to complete the line, "O'er Afric's burning sands"—which mis-quotation was received, we are told, "with the most deafening applause from all parts of the house, long continued and enthusiastic." It was even *encored*, and the insult repeated. That was a manifestation which a true soldier, Northern or Southern, should despise. The flag is the sacred emblem of our nationality, and to vent upon it a petty spleen which has ceased to manifest itself otherwise, is puerile and contemptible. We are told by the *Richmond State Journal* that "a number of Army officers present (all honor to them) left the house, to manifest their indignation at this insult offered to their country's flag." We doubt not that even ex-Confederate officers of spirit and dignity would be ashamed of such a show of trivial spite.

THE Congressional Committee engaged in investigations regarding the Paraguayan troubles—the grievances of ex-Minister WASHBURN and Messrs. BLISS and MASTERMAN, and the charges against our Naval officers—has been in session in Washington, but will this week adjourn until Navy officers now in South American waters shall arrive. This will probably be some time in June, when a sub-committee will sit in New York. Rear-Admiral GONON has been before the committee, but Rear-Admiral DAVIS has not yet arrived. A letter to the Secretary of State from Mr. VAN VLECK LINGERWOOD, acting *chargé d'affaires* at Rio, has been laid before the committee. The documents accompanying the letter contain memoranda of the fate of several hundred prisoners, named in the official orders as "spies," "deserters," and "traitors," consisting of both native Paraguayans and foreigners. The record includes the dates from January 8th to December 14, 1868, and specifies the manner in which the sentences of death were executed. The letter, of course, is in the interest of Mr. WASHBURN, and among its inclosures is the statement of a Dr. WILLIAM STUART, who is referred to as the "Surgeon-in-Chief of the Paraguayan army," and a British subject. Dr. STUART, it seems, declares that the wily LOPEZ deceived our Navy officers. He thus underrates their intelligence:

That LOPEZ is a monster! That he should be put down by a universal crusade in the name of our common humanity! But that he is too much of a diplomatist for the sailors who have approached him, sent by their governments to protect and remove their citizens; he has outwitted and completely deceived them as to the perilous condition of their people. That the reports of those Naval officers who have returned thence are directly to the contrary of the facts. That in manners LOPEZ is a gentleman, and is considered to be a good and



pleasant fellow. That messages received from families for prisoners in the power of Lopez were reported as having been delivered to them long after they had ceased to exist!

He then goes on to say that the Paraguayans cannot understand how LOPEZ succeeded in getting another minister from the United States, "after the atrocious manner in which he treated Mr. WASHBURN; that General McMAHON, however, runs no risk, because he is an able lawyer," etc., etc. Dr. STUART "felt very indignant upon arriving at the River Plate, to read and hear the abuse of WASHBURN," and was much distressed at the treatment of BLISS and MASTERMAN by our Navy officers.

But let the country wait until the full testimony of these Navy officers has been given. Our Navy has always been prompt to redress the grievances of American citizens in foreign countries, in other instances, and we have so far seen no reason to believe that it has failed to do its duty in this one.

THE question as to the relations to the Army, respectively, of the Secretary of War and of the General Commanding, which has been settled in this country by General SHERMAN'S General Orders No. 5 and 11, has come up simultaneously in England. The following is the return to an address of the British House of Commons for copy "of any documents now in force upon the subject of the respective duties and authority of the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief:"

WHEREAS, we deem it expedient, in order to prevent any doubt as to the powers and duties of the Commander-in-Chief with respect to the government of our army and the administration of military affairs, to express our will and pleasure thereon. Now, our will and pleasure is, that the military command and discipline of our army and land forces, as likewise the appointments to and promotions in the same, together with all powers relating to the military command and discipline of our army, which, under and by any patent or commission from us, shall have been, or shall from time to time be committed to, or vested in, or regulated by the Commander-in-Chief of our forces, or the General Commanding our Forces in Chief for the time being, shall be excepted from the department of the Secretary of State for War.

And we are further pleased to declare our will and pleasure to be that all powers relating to the matters above enumerated shall be exercised, and all business relating thereto shall be transacted by the Commander-in-Chief of our forces for the time being, and shall be deemed to belong to his office, subject always to our general control over the government of the army, and to the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the exercise of our Royal prerogative in that behalf, and subject to any powers formerly exercised by the Secretary at War.

Given at our Court at Balmoral this 11th day of October, 1861, in the Twenty-fifth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command.

THE Bangor (Maine) *Whig* expresses alarm lest serious trouble should arise from the bitter disputes at present existing between the American and Canadian fishermen, now plying their vocation in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay Chaleur, and the Bay of Fundy. The Canadians assert that the American fishermen overbearing enroach upon their rights in those waters, and complaints of these alleged invasions of their so-called "native rights" are loud and numerous. They claim that the Americans fish close up to the rocks, and that even so unreluctant and almost unbearable incursion as this does not content their well-known enterprise, dash and energy; but that the "Yankees" will not permit the Canadians to approach their long nets, which they are charged with wantonly stretching from boat to boat, often forming a complete blockade for many miles in length, which is utterly unapproachable, and of course impassable. It is moreover represented that when the Canadian fishermen approach their "Yankee" brethren and their netted outposts too closely, loaded revolvers are pointed at them, and in two or three instances have been actually fired upon the provincial John Bulls. This is an unpleasant state of things, but it is one of those local difficulties for which it is hard to apply a remedy. Perhaps these Canadian fishermen may be able to console themselves with the thought that after annexation they will be entitled to all the privileges of the Yankees, revolvers included.

THE following-named gentlemen have been selected by the President to constitute a Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at the annual examination in May next: Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., Philadelphia; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., New York; Hon. J. R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. E. D. Kittoe, Galena, Ill.; Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, Maysville, Ky.; Judge Humphreys, Huntsville, Ala.;

THE Special Session of the Senate has been almost entirely occupied—as it was intended it should be—with the consideration of the nominations to office received from the President. Mr. SUMNER'S great speech on the Alabama controversy and the characteristic speech of Mr. CHANDLER on the same subject, are the notable events of the Session. Mr. CHANDLER spoke to a resolution offered by himself, which declared that "the true solution of all controversies between Great Britain and the United States will be found in a surrender of all the British Possessions in North America to the people of the United States, and that the President be and he is hereby requested to open negotiations as soon as practicable for a settlement of all matters in dispute upon these bases." The resolution was quietly committed, and will, of course, not appear again. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, with the consent of the Government of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railroad or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien from San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraba or Darien. He said they had a volume of the report made by an officer employed for the survey, from which it appears that a practicable route had been discovered; that the distance was said to be thirty-seven miles; its cost depended on the thoroughness of the survey. He thought it could be made for a very small sum of money. He supposed the Colombian Government would very readily grant the leave. Other Senators advised that the resolution be modified, so as to request the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy, to order the survey, for the reason that engineer officers of the Army might be employed. Mr. STEWART said he had received a letter from New York, in which the writer suggested it would be better to employ an Army engineer. There could be no survey until next winter, owing to the rains of the summer season.

THE "Military Post Library Association," which, for some years, has confined its labors to the harbor of New York and vicinity, now offers its services to companies and regiments, which may be in possession of means with which to purchase books. Librarians can have the gratuitous aid and experience of the officers in procuring libraries, and, by sending to the Association a list of the volumes desired, books will be purchased, packed and sent to their destination, without charge. Officers will find the aid of the society valuable in this regard, and a discount of from 25 to 35 per cent. is realized. Companies stationed at remote points will do well to avail themselves of this proposition. Correspondence in all that may relate to the moral and intellectual wants of any company, is earnestly requested by the Association, which will also send both secular and religious newspapers free to librarians, or officers, on receiving an application for them. We are requested to invite officers serving on the frontier, or plains, to address the Society. A report, setting forth its labors, will be sent free, by addressing John B. Ketchum, corresponding secretary, No. 335 Broadway, New York City.

THE chief of the Agricultural Department, Washington, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, suggesting that the officers of the Army and medical staff located at our various frontier posts be instructed to make collections, as complete as possible, of the vegetation of their several localities or lines of travel and exploration, noting particularly the locality, time of collection, character of the soil, and exposure, as well as the peculiar geological feature of the district they inhabit; also, particularly noting the native uses, and, as far as possible, the aboriginal names of the separate articles; the information to be forwarded to the Commissioner for the use of his department. This suggestion has been acted upon by the War Department, and orders have been issued accordingly.

COLONEL Stetson, of the Astor House, informs us that during the session of the Convention of the Army of the Potomac in New York, in July, members will be provided for at both the Astor House, New York, and the Stetson House, Long Branch, at reduced rates. Both these hotels, which are too well known to need any commendation from us, are under the control of the Stetsons. The advantages of alternating between the heat of the great city and the cool sea-side breezes of Long Branch will be obvious to everyone. Application for rooms at either house should be directed to the Astor House, New York.

SOME personal friends of Secretary Stanton propose to present him with a sum of money as a testimonial of regard for his services, and sympathy in his present, and it is feared, permanent loss of health. For this purpose a subscription has been put in circulation in Washington.

THE funeral services of Captain Geo. W. Doty, U. S. Navy, (retired), was held on Tuesday morning last, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Madison Avenue, New York. Rev. Dr. Montgomery rector, officiating. The remains were escorted to the church by two companies of marines, one from the Navy yard and one from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and the marine band from the Brooklyn Navy-yard. At the conclusion of the services the procession reformed, and with the police and the escort of marines preceding the hearse, and the relatives, friends and comrades of the deceased following in carriages, passed up Thirty-fifth street to Fifth Avenue, down to Thirty-fourth street, out of Thirty-fourth street to Eight Avenue, down Eight Avenue to Thirtieth street, and out of Thirtieth street to the Hudson River Railroad depot, whence the remains were conveyed to Tarrytown for interment to the family vault. Captain Doty entered the naval service January, 1833, and returned from his last cruise in June, 1862. His total sea service amounted to twenty-one years and one month, he was on shore duty eleven years and four months, and unemployed three years and ten months. He was a native of New York, from which State he was appointed.

WE receive the following communication from an officer of the newly organized Fourth Infantry:

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., April 15, 1869.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The following is a correct list of Captains in the Fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry, according to rank, viz:

1. Captain O. G. Bartlett, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army.
2. Captain Eugene Wells.
3. Captain A. B. Cain, brevet major U. S. Army.
4. Captain W. S. Collier, brevet major U. S. Army.
5. Captain K. P. McKibbin, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army.
6. Captain W. H. Powell, brevet major U. S. Army.
7. Captain E. M. Coates.
8. Captain H. W. Patterson.
9. Captain John Miller.
10. Captain S. P. Forrie, brevet major U. S. Army.

Very respectfully,  
A. B. CAIN,  
Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army.

THE *Journal de St. Petersburg* mentions that on the 1st of January, 1868, the Russian Navy consisted of 230 steam and 37 sailing vessels. Under the former class are included 4 iron-clad frigates, 3 iron-clad batteries and 13 monitors, 6 vessels of the line, 8 frigates, 13 corvettes, 7 clippers, 63 gunboats, 4 royal yachts, 48 tenders, etc. The Baltic fleets consisted of 150 steam and 6 sailing vessels, and that of the Black Sea of 83 steam and 9 sailing vessels. The squadron on the coast of Siberia numbered 29 steam and 2 sailing vessels, and that of the Caspian Sea 18 steam and 13 sailing vessels. There were 4 iron-clads, 1 steam yacht and 2 gunboats in course of construction.

A St. Petersburg letter says: "The reform of the Russian army, placed on the order of the day since the campaign of 1866, is at last on the point of being realized. A committee has been formed at the Ministry of War to examine the Prussian regulations concerning the use for military operations of railways and navigable canals. The corps of officers is also to be reformed."

THE Soldiers' monument at Rock Island, Illinois, was dedicated on the 9th inst. An imposing military parade took place, participated in by the United States troops, and a large number of citizens from Iowa and the surrounding country were present. Hon. E. A. Storrs, of Chicago, delivered the oration.

A DISPATCH from Omaha says General Saxe and Saxton left for San Francisco, on the 20th. Their commands will follow in a few days. A band of Indians captured the horses of a wagon train near Fort Laramie, on the 16th, and troops have been sent in pursuit.

THE French soldiers, acting in small parties, have been instructed to make a temporary rampart with their knapsacks, over which they throw their brown-colored blankets. Behind this they can crouch, either using it for the purpose of hiding them entirely from the enemy or for protection.

By nomination of the President, confirmed by the Senate, Second Lieutenant Loyal Farragut, son of Admiral Farragut, has been transferred from the Twenty-first Infantry to the Fifth Artillery.

SUPPLIES are now shipped from Oregon and Washington Territory for the Commissary Department of California.

VICE-ADMIRAL Porter is still residing at Annapolis, going to Washington and returning to Annapolis each day.

THE Twenty-first U. S. Infantry passed through Ohio on the 15th instant, en route to California overland.



## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending April 19, 1869.)

Tuesday, April 13th.

THE resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect April 10, 1869, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant A. N. Canfield, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Jacob A. Souders, brevet captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Colonel Edwin C. Mason, captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from the operation of Paragraph 16, Special Orders No. 37, February 13, 1869, from this office, with permission to join his regiment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 40, February 17, 1869, from this office, as directs that the sum of twenty-two dollars and eighty-one cents be stopped against the pay of Captain Charles S. Tripler, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, being the amount of pay received by him for the months of July and August, 1867, for Private George McDonald, Company E, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, then in confinement, and which he has failed to turn over to him, is hereby revoked.

So much of Special Orders No. 20, January 25, 1869, from this office, as directs First Lieutenant Henry L. Stone, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, to repair to St. Louis, Missouri, and report for examination to Brevet Brigadier-General Graham, president of the retiring board convened by Special Orders No. 263, November 2, 1868, from this office, is hereby revoked, and he will repair to his home and await orders.

Second Lieutenant D. M. Scott, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the operation of so much of Special Orders No. 165, July 13, 1868, from this office, as directs him to repair to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and appear before the Board of the Artillery School at that post for examination as to his qualifications for the artillery service, with a view to his transfer to that arm if found duly qualified, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Captain A. B. Taylor, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the duties assigned him in Paragraph 14, Special Orders No. 253, October 22, 1868, from this office, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the East.

Second Lieutenant O. D. Ladley, Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, is hereby detailed for duty as aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, brigadier-general U. S. Army (retired). This order to have effect from September 7, 1868.

By direction of the Secretary of War, on the 1st proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the office of the chief mustering and disbursing officer at St. Louis, Missouri, will be discontinued, and all records of whatever character, connected therewith, forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Brevet Major F. H. Bates, chief mustering and disbursing officer, will dispose of the office furniture in the manner which, in his judgment, will best promote the public interest, and look to the execution of this order, reporting to the Adjutant-General of the Army by letter, for further instructions, after the requirements of the order shall have been met.

Wednesday, April 14th.

Brevet Captain Henry Marcotte, first lieutenant Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to join his regiment in the First Military District.

Brevet Captain Ephraim Williams, first lieutenant U. S. Army, (retired), is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the retiring board convened in New York City by Special Orders No. 253, October 22, 1868, from this office, until he received notification of the decision of the board in his case, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant G. W. Graffam, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 55, March 23, 1869, from headquarters Fourth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 64, March 31, 1869, from headquarters Department of Louisiana, as directed him to proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the East, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant E. H. Weirman, Fourth U. S. Artillery, until May 1, 1869, when he will proceed to comply with Paragraph 11, Special Orders No. 83, April 9, 1869, from this office, directing him to report for duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, May 1, 1869.

Leave of absence for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, and to apply for an extension of three months, is hereby granted Captain F. S. Dodge, Ninth U. S. Cavalry. This leave to commence as soon after May 1, 1869, as in the judgment of his post commander his services can be dispensed with.

Brevet Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, colonel Forty-second U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), having, at his own request, been ordered before a board of examination, and having been found by the board to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office on account of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto. In accordance with Section 33 of the act approved July 28, 1866, General Sickles is, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of major-general.

Brevet First Lieutenant Edward Hoppy, U. S. Army, will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Dodge, superintendent War Department buildings, for duty.

So much of General Orders No. 17, March 15, 1869, from this office, as announced Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General Cuvier Grover, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, is hereby revoked, and

Brevet Colonel W. R. Shafter is hereby announced as Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry. The commanding-general Fifth Military District will retain Brevet Colonel Shafter in Texas until the arrival of the Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, for consolidation with the Forty-first U. S. Infantry, under orders from this office, when he will order him to join his regiment.

The Commanding-General Department of Missouri will direct Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General Cuvier Grover, U. S. Army, to proceed to his home and await orders.

Thursday, April 15th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Flagler, captain Ordnance Department, will return to his station and await further orders.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, quartermaster, will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Cumberland, to relieve Brevet Major-General Thomas Swords, colonel U. S. Army (retired), of his present duties and of all public money and property in his possession. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom will report by letter to the Quartermaster-General upon his assumption of these duties.

Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Briggs, Third U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

The commanding officer of Company K, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will report direct to the General of the Army for instructions, and will not be subject to orders from department headquarters.

The telegraphic order of the 13th instant, from this office, directing the commanding general Department of the Platte to order Brevet Colonel Henry A. Morrow, lieutenant-colonel Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, to Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, to assume command of that post and to report by letter to the commanding general Department of Dakota, is hereby confirmed.

Second Lieutenant William E. Doyle, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby assigned to Company E, of that regiment.

Second Lieutenant William E. Doyle, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby transferred from Company E to Company D, of that regiment.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers in the Seventh U. S. Cavalry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Charles Brewster, brevet captain, from Company I to Company H; First Lieutenant W. W. Cook, brevet lieutenant-colonel, from Company H to Company I.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, lieutenant-colonel Ordnance Department, will return to his station and await further orders.

The leave of absence granted Captain E. J. Conway, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 56, March 9, 1869, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Friday, April 16th.

First Lieutenant J. H. Sylvester, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, (Veteran Reserve Corps), will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant J. A. Campbell, brevet lieutenant-colonel, Fifth U. S. Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect April 15, 1869.

So much of Special Orders No. 79, April 5, 1869, from this office, as granted Brevet Major G. H. Crossman, captain Tenth U. S. Infantry, permission to proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, and there rejoin his regiment on its arrival en route for Texas, is hereby revoked, and he will report in person to the commanding general Fifth Military District for duty, reporting by letter to the commanding officer of his regiment.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Charles D. Beyer, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 41, February 18, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended forty days, at the expiration of which he will, at his own request, await orders.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, major Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this city by Special Orders No. 74, March 30, 1869, from this office, will return to his proper station and resume his former duties.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the stoppage against the pay of Lieutenant Henry L. Stone, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, directed by paragraph 11, Special Orders No. 43, February 20, 1869, from this office, will be removed, he having rendered to this office his recruiting accounts current for August, September, October, November, and December, 1867.

So much of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 14, January 18, 1869, from this office, as transfers Brevet Major Rufus King, Jr., first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, under the provisions of paragraph 6, General Orders No. 99, of November 13, 1867, from this office, establishing the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia, from Company E to Company F, is revoked, and Brevet Captain Edward Fields, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, is transferred from Company A to Company F, vice Brevet Major G. B. Rodney, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, hereby transferred from Company F to Company A. Brevet Captain Field will report for duty at Fort Monroe, May 1, 1869.

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Captain A. R. Nininger, U. S. Army.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant H. D. Wallen, Third U. S. Artillery.

Saturday, April 17th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Wilson, brevet major-general U. S. Army, will proceed from his station at Keokuk, Iowa, to Washington, D. C., on duty connected with the improvement of the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River. On the completion of this duty General Wilson will return to his post.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of par-

agraph 4 of Special Orders No. 306, December 24, 1868, from this office, as directed the commanding officers of Companies E and I, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, to charge on the pay-rolls of their respective companies against the enlisted men of those companies the sum of ninety-nine dollars and three cents, on account of subsistence stores stolen from the post of Monument, Kansas, for which Brevet Captain D. I. Ezekiel, first lieutenant Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, is responsible, is hereby so amended as to relieve Company E from the operation of the order, that company not being at the post at the time the stores were stolen; and the whole amount will be stopped against Company I.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 282, November 25, 1868, from this office, as directs that the pay proper of Brevet Major Wm. H. Mills, captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, be stopped until the United States be reimbursed in the amount of six thousand dollars, (coin,) the money value of hay, the property of the Quartermaster's Department, damaged at Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, while he was commanding officer at that post, is hereby revoked.

First Lieutenant Patrick W. Horrigan, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from the date he appeared before the Retiring Board convened at St. Louis, Missouri, by Special Orders No. 263, November 2, 1868, from this office, until he receives notification of the decision of the board in his case, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

First Lieutenant A. McL. Crawford, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain W. R. Maize, first lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 58, March 29, 1869, from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended ten days.

Monday, April 19th.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant Amos Webster, brevet major, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, April 15, 1869; Second Lieutenant William B. Clark, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, May 1, 1869.

## A FRIGHTFUL WAR PICTURE.

COUNT Tolstol's "Sevastopol in May," in course of publication in "Hours at Home," gives a remarkable description of the death of a man who is instantly killed—as the living say, "instantly killed"—by a piece of shell which strikes him. But to him, the dying man, his death seems a different affair. This surely is extremely powerful writing:

Michailof looked behind him. The shining point of the bomb seemed to stand at the zenith—in that position where it is impossible to tell its direction. But that lasted only a minute; the bomb came quicker and quicker, nearer and nearer, so that you could see the sparks from the tube and hear the fatal whistling, and directed its course straight at the middle of the battalion.

"Lie down," cried a voice. Michailof and Praskukin lay down on the ground. Praskukin, tightly closing his eyes, heard only how the bomb fell heavily somewhere very near on the hard ground. A second passed—it seemed an hour—and the bomb did not burst. Praskukin began to be afraid that he had done a cowardly act without any reason, that perhaps the bomb had fallen far away, and he thought he only heard the fuse fizzing. He opened his eyes and saw with satisfaction that Michailof lay immovable on the ground near his legs. But his eyes met at that moment the sparkling fuse of the whirling bomb not a yard from him. A horror—a cold horror excluding all other thoughts and feelings—took possession of him. He covered his face with his hands.

Another second passed—a second in which a whole world of feelings, hopes, thoughts and recollections passed through his mind.

"Whom will it kill; me or Michailof? or both together? If it hits me, where will it hit? in the head, then it's all over; if it hits my leg, they will cut it off and I shall ask them to do it by all means by chloroform—and I can still get through alive. But perhaps it will only kill Michailof—then I can tell how we were walking together, and he was killed and I was spattered with blood. No, it's nearer to me—it will kill me!"

Then he recollected the twelve rubles that he owed Michailof; he recollected also another debt at St. Petersburg that he ought to have paid long ago; a gypsy air that he had sung in the evening came into his head. The girl whom he loved appeared to his imagination in a cap with lilac ribbons; he remembered a man whom he had insulted years before and who had never paid it back, although at the same time with these and a thousand other remembrances the feeling of his present circumstances—the expectation of death—never for a moment quitted him. "However, perhaps it will not burst," he thought, and with despairing decision wanted to open his eyes. But at that instant, through the still shut lids, he saw a red fire, and with a horrible noise something hit him in the middle of the breast.

"Thank God! I am only bruised," was his first thought, and he wanted to feel of his breast, but his hands seemed to be bound down, and a weight to keep down his head. The soldiers shone in his eyes, and he unconsciously counted them; "one, two, three soldiers, and that one whose overcoat has slipped down is an officer," he thought. Then he saw flashes, and he thought, "what are they firing from, mortars or cannon? Probably from cannon. They are firing again, and there are more soldiers, and they all go past." He almost became afraid that they would leave him there. He wanted to cry out that he was wounded, but his mouth was so dry that his tongue stuck to his palate and a horrible thirst tormented him. He felt how wet he was



about the breast. "Really I felt in some blood when I lay down," he thought, and, yielding more and more to the fear that the soldiers who were going past would leave him there, he collected all his forces and tried to cry out: "Take me along," but instead of that he groaned so horribly that it was awful to hear his own voice. Then some red fires danced in his eyes, and it seemed to him that the soldiers were laying stones on him; the fires danced quicker, the stones which they laid on him oppressed him more and more. He made an effort to throw off the stones, stretched out, and then neither saw nor heard nor thought nor felt. He was killed on the spot by a fragment of shell in the middle of his breast.

#### HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

UNDER this head we propose to publish, from time to time, interesting historical documents which have never appeared in print, commencing with the following letter from Major-General Baron de Steuben, for which we are indebted to the collection of Mr. T. Bailey Myers, of New York:

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1779.

SIR: The reason which has determined Switzerland, as well as other republics of Europe, to place their security in a militia capable of supporting their independence is the want of the necessary means to maintain a standing army. This reason has a much greater weight in the United States, where it would be impossible to keep up armies numerous enough to defend so extensive a country from every hostile invasion, especially when the naval force of our enemies is so much superior to ours.

It is, then, in our militia that we are to find the real strength which we must oppose to that of Great Britain: and they are, indeed, the most respectable forces which consist of brave citizens, who, animated by the noblest motives, defend their country and their liberty. Our business is, then, now to find out the means of rendering that militia capable to supply the want of a well regulated standing army, or at least as much as lies in our power.

These means should be simple: uniformity in the formation, in the wants, and in the motions of the troops, and the keeping them together in order, are the most essential points.

In the composition of the first part of the regulations which have just been printed, I have established general principles as easy and as convenient for the regiments of militia as for the Continental Army, putting aside the manual exercise, which I look on in some parts as superfluous. The next may be introduced without the least difficulty; and the greatest advantage will result when a body of militia will join the Army as well as when it will act separately.

I am induced by this reason to address a copy of these regulations to Your Excellency, and submit them to your judgment; and in case you are of opinion that these rules, already introduced in our Army, may serve also for the militia of your State, I have not only engaged the Continental Board of War to keep copies of them in readiness for the legislatures of the several States who will demand them, but I expect only your orders to request of the Commander-in-Chief to send you an officer capable of introducing them and giving the necessary explanations.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,  
STEBEN, Major-General.  
His Excellency I. Houston, Esq., President of Georgia.

#### THE CASE OF CUBA.

WE make the following extract from a pamphlet with this title which has just been published by Mr. Leprieux formerly British Colonial agent for the Bahamas:

The Captain-General of Cuba is as personally autocrat as the Czar of Russia, just as he was in the seventeenth century. No accounts being published, the Captain-General draws a salary, pays the expenses and remits home the annual balance, in bulk amounting to \$25,000,000, besides extraordinary drafts on the treasury of Cuba at will, such as, lately, the expenses of the war of St. Domingo, the expedition to Mexico, the establishment of Fernando Po, which Cuba had to pay for without any voice as to the policy. He has to pay his friends and supporters in the service. This is the method. By the international treaty with Great Britain, all vessels captured as slavers are conducted before a mixed commission at Havana, which declares the slaves free and consigns them to the safeguard of the Captain-General, who engages to place them under responsible persons, on terms—1. The patrons are to provide for their material wants. 2. To instruct them in the Catholic religion, and in some method of earning their livelihood. 3. That at the end of five years they shall be absolutely independent. An order of the Captain-General directs that the patron shall pay two-thirds of a sum fixed as wages to government, and one-third to the laborer. The government invariably exact their share, but never inquire whether the laborer has been paid his. . . . The administration of colored men and women in the Island is wholly confined to slaves. If therefore a free African apprentice appeals to the law, there is none applicable, and the tribunals are closed to him. When, on his term of five years expiring, he is absolutely free, he is invited to enter into a contract for eight more years. As he never can write, two witnesses, friends, sign it on his behalf, and it is readily countersigned by the Governor, who gets a fee of fourteen ounces, \$238 gold, for the transaction. When a slave on the plantation dies, the planter can easily substitute the name of one of the Africans, who thereby loses all identity and becomes a slave in fact; but as he emerges from a pariah to a recognized subject of law, with legally defined rights and privileges, he is materially benefited. He is therefore condemned in perpetuity by the misfortune of his not being a slave. He thereby also gets the right of purchasing himself, and his five

years' share, if paid, will amount to about \$150 a man, or \$100 a woman; and those rights are recognized by law in the municipal courts, which cannot adjudicate on the question of freed Africans, they being under the sole authority of the Captain-General, a fact which General Concha took advantage of by ordering all the freedmen distributed by his predecessors to be resold. He realized a handsome fortune, the possessors dispossessed not being able to open their mouths.

It is not to be supposed that the example set by the highest authority is regretted by the other public servants who sojourn on the Island, anxiously awaiting till their pile is large enough to retire home from what they consider banishment, though of course there are honorable exceptions. It may be therefore easily seen what influence in preserving intact such a milch-cow with distended udders these men have in the councils of Spain, nor even yet has any minister or captain-general been able to withstand it. Even Serrano, who undoubtedly is an honest man, has been compelled to confine himself to words, "Holding out the hand to Cuba," "Welcoming them as brothers," "Offering them seats in the Cortes;" but no legislation, no self-government, no unfixing the iron rule of absolutism or loosening the firm grip on the public purse; and in Cuba itself the Captain-General, in such times as these, is completely in the hands of the Volunteers, that is Spaniards, exploiting Cuba and bitterly opposed to any relaxation of their lucrative monopoly of government employ. What their feeling toward Cubans has been abundantly shown by their treatment of prisoners, and firing on unarmed citizens, with women and children, in the streets of Havana. *Dulce is not his own master.* Both he and Serrano have confidently asserted that there is no desire among Cubans for annexation to their neighbor; but what fate is reserved for them? If Spain succeeds at all, it will be at the expense of nearly the whole native population. If the revolutionists free themselves unaided, their seven hundred leagues of shore renders them vulnerable to an enemy superior at sea; and if both sides exhaust themselves in endless warfare, the country relapses into barbarism. No Cuban but is aware of the declared policy of the Washington Cabinet, from the celebrated letter of Jefferson in 1823, through successive Secretaries of State, Henry Clay, Everett, Webster, Marcy, Buchanan, etc.; Cuba lying as it does only seventy miles from the frontier coast, extending so far as a point of naval and military strategy, capable of becoming an immense arsenal, and abounding in materials of construction. And on what possible terms can she ever be with Spain? What possible guarantee can she look for against a continuation and even aggravation of the evils she has suffered for two hundred years without hope? No,—the Cubans know the issue too well ever to trust Spain, nor are any terms possible.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY MATTERS.

VON Moltke has been presented with a gorgeous sword by King William of Prussia, in commemoration of his services in the campaign of 1866, against Austria.

PREPARATIONS are making at the British Royal Gun Factories for the manufacture of the 40-ton gun some time ago designed by Mr. Fraser. Of the 25-ton 11 inch guns, a good number are already completed.

THE *Patrie*, of Monday says that the soldiers of the French army, whose six months' furlough expires on the 31st inst., have received orders to join their regiments. The reason why their leave has not been prolonged is, the *Patrie* says, that the instruction of the officers and soldiers in the use of the new arms may be actively proceeded with. An assertion of the *Gaulois* that France had asked Prussia for an explanation respecting the mobilization of Prussian troops is "categorically denied."

SIR J. Pakington, president of the British Institute of Naval Architects, in his opening address before that body, referred to Mr. Reed's proposed new ships of war, to be constructed after a novel plan, in the following words: "Compared with some of the armor-clad men-of-war that had of late years been constructed, these ships were not of an overgrown size; they were of the comparatively moderate size of between 4,000 and 5,000 tons. We were told they were to draw 26 ft. of water, to carry 1,700 tons of coals, to have no masts and no rigging. Let it not be supposed that he alluded to the proposal with any intention to speak disrespectfully of it, or to condemn it. Nothing in these days could be more imprudent than to condemn anything merely because it was a novelty; and considering the quarter from which the proposal came, it was certainly entitled to respectful attention. At the same time there was no denying that the first impression in Parliament was one of doubt, and he thought that Mr. Reed would himself admit, not unnaturally, as to the peculiarities of these ships. There were three important questions connected with it. One was the entire absence of masts; another was, whether or not a ship without masts could be safe under all circumstances; and the third was the enormous amount of coal that these ships were intended to convey. He believed all naval men were agreed that masts and rigging, in the event of a naval action, were elements of danger, and very often found to be extremely embarrassing to those who had to command and conduct these ships. On the other hand, considering the great draught of these ships, he thought it might be a question of doubt how far they would be, under all circumstances safe, under all circumstances capable of escaping danger upon a lee-shore. Thirdly, there must be considerable doubt with regard to the enormous expense of coaling and working such ships, if they were intended to keep at sea. It would be impossible to economize the consumption of coal, as was done in the case of armor-clad ships, by their being able to avail themselves of their sailing powers.

THE *London Engineer*, in commenting on the speech of Mr. Childers in the House of Commons, on moving the navy estimates, remarks: "It will be seen at a glance that the most remarkable feature of the programme sketched by Mr. Childers is the adoption of the turret system by the Admiralty. Up to the date at which the

members of the new Government took office, Mr. Reed as Chief Constructor, and Admiral Spender Robinson as Controller of the Navy, built just what they liked. As far as the materials of our navy were concerned those two gentlemen constituted the entire Board of Admiralty. Now it is a matter—shall we say of history?—that both Mr. Reed and Admiral Robinson were violently opposed to the turret system. There is a story told of a certain judge who on the hearing of a case, refused to listen to counsel for the defence, as 'his mind was already made up.' 'But surely, my lord,' urged the advocate, 'you are open to conviction;' 'Of course I am,' was the reply, 'but I should like to see the man who could convince me.' Mr. Reed and Admiral Robinson were, we believe, open to conviction as regards the merits of turret ships from the first. The difficulty lay in convincing them; and we confess we are very curious to know how the convincing has been done. Has the building of turret ships been forced on Mr. Reed by public opinion? We think not, because he recently stated that one of the peculiarities attaching to the office of Constructor of the Navy in this age is that he has to construct that navy in the face of public opinion. We are the first to admit that in this respect Mr. Reed has discharged his duty and satisfied his conscience no doubt, to perfection, up to the present. Why on earth is it that he is now going to build turret ships? Is he building them under protest? Has he for once wandered from the path of duty, and suffered himself to be betrayed into doing things of which both Parliament and the country approve? Or is it that, seeing that this is just the most inopportune moment for laying down turret ships, he has therefore selected it, knowing that in so doing he will run counter to the opinions of both Parliament and the public? We shall not pretend to decide. One thing is certain, that a more absurd mistake never was made by an institution renowned for blundering—that is to say the Admiralty—than that of commencing the construction of new turret ships without waiting to see what those nearly ready for sea will do in a gale. A little delay can cause no possible inconvenience, while it is certain to add largely, if properly utilized, to our stock of information concerning turret ships."

THE *Broad Arrow*, in remarking upon the policy of the new government of England with reference to the army, as announced in Parliament by Mr. Cardwell, says: "Perhaps the clearest way to put the case at present is to state that the military reorganization of the entire army is as yet reserved, but that Mr. Cardwell's speech, taken in connection with the proposed reductions, and with the changes that are in actual progress, leaves but little room for doubt that principles are at issue which must have for their effect a greater change in the constitution of our defensive forces than they have undergone at any previous period of English history. Viewing the policy of the government as a whole, the country may be said to have already pronounced in its favor. The policy of reducing our colonial garrisons was recommended by the committee of 1861, and has been tacitly accepted by successive Governments, though circumstances have prevented it from being developed on the scale now contemplated. The state of public opinion at the outbreak of the Civil War in America would have made it impossible for any Government to stand which contemplated a reduction of our forces in Canada; even the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from New Zealand was not effected without much angry discussion. People, however, are now beginning to understand that the real strength of England, for all practical purposes, consists, as of old, in her command of the sea, and in the concentrated force which she is prepared at any moment to launch at any given point. The force for such a purpose may be, comparatively speaking, a small one, but it must be kept well in hand, and exactly adapted by its organization for the work demanded of it. The multiplication of garrisons in all parts of the world, and the distribution of our troops broadcast can never contribute to this result, though it may be admitted that the old system has been of some utility in preparing men for the practical operations of the field." The *Broad Arrow*, further discussing the same subject, says that the present estimates show a saving of more than 10 per cent. on the total; the sum asked for being £14,230,000. This economy has been effected not by the reckless sacrifice of efficiency, but, on the contrary, by raising the available forces at home by some 3,000 men, while reducing the number of troops in the colonies by 15,000, speaking in round numbers. As Mr. Cardwell observed, "continues our English contemporary, 'it is hardly necessary to enter into any lengthened argument for the purpose of justifying the policy of which these reductions are the consequence. That policy is the encouragement of the same spirit of self-reliance and energy in the colonies for which Great Britain herself has always been renowned, and which was inaugurated in reality when the principle of self-government was conceded to our settlements in Australia and New Zealand. The old system of the governing families was to hide away our troops in all parts of the world in order to create places of honor and prospects of advancement for the aristocratic members of the military profession. The new policy is to create a force which shall exactly answer to the description applied to his troops by the Duke of Wellington—a body of men capable of going anywhere and of doing anything. To accomplish this object it was necessary to concentrate our scattered battalions and reorganize them in such a manner as to insure the greatest amount of military efficiency while at the same time satisfying the cry for diminished expenditure, and for other administrative reforms upon the strength of which the present Government is sustained in office. Acting on this principle, the Government has determined to preserve all the battalions entire while reducing the men composing them to a number sufficient to maintain the *cadres*, which can be filled up, whenever requisite, to the war standard. This increase in the strength of the battalion is to be provided in case of need by resort to the old constitutional force of England—the Militia—as forming, in combination with the Yeomanry and Volunteers, a powerful army of reserve."



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—Monday evening last, the 19th instant, the eighth anniversary of the departure of the Seventh for the defence of the national capital, in 1861, was celebrated with brilliant effect. To say that the armory, on this evening, was filled, is not sufficient; to use the expressive term of a certain facetious writer, it was the "jam-jam" that the spacious armory ever witnessed. At times it was found almost impossible to make any progress through the throng of beautifully dressed ladies. In compliance with orders, the regiment paraded in the large drill room, the formation, under the circumstances, being made with admirable promptness by Brevet Colonel and Adjutant Fitzgerald. In consequence of the immense concourse of persons present, the second platoon of each company fell into the rear of the first, thus giving the battalion the appearance of four rank formation. Everything now being in readiness, the colors were brought forward, and his Honor, Mayor Hall, made the presentation in the following terms:

**COLONEL EMMONS CLARK AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS VETERAN REGIMENT:** The mutual relations existing between you and the corporate authorities, as well as those between you and the nation, are comprehended by the occurrence that collects so brilliant an assemblage in this armory, which is at once your social club room and your school of discipline. As to the relations between you and the national Government, eight years ago to-night you began your first march to this capital, in defence of the Union and constitution, and across the very threshold of those gates of civil war which mad rebellion then swung open and kept open. That occasion and its memories are still so vivid to us all that this mere reference carries to every heart eulogy and honor. Many times afterward you aided in protecting the national capital; as for half a century, parts at least, of your present organization have protected this great metropolis during times of impulsive, riotous rebellion. And your fame has become national! Your relations toward the corporate authorities, whom I have the honor to-night to represent, have also been distinguished, and are distinguishing. City records narrate many gifts of colors to your military organization or some of its component parts. Names as honored as those of DeWitt Clinton and Philip Hone have associated themselves with presentations of colors that you now own, as gifts from an always grateful city. It may be your proud boast that as the sturdy oak which breathes all storms can count its age by annual rings, so may you count your existence for half a century by the many stands of colors which you possess. To this metropolis its volunteer standing Army is a necessity of security. Even its silent presence is ever a potent weapon in the hands of law and order, and is a perpetual menace to the tumultuously disposed. In now presenting these colors the corporate authorities, do, therefore, simply but worthily symbol popular regard for representatives of that standing Army. It is their municipal boast and pride to give you always the best quarters and the best civic welcome in return for your volunteer services. Less generous is even large remuneration for promoting the security that you and kindred organizations sacrificially present to this city, the taxation sometimes imposed through the destructive voice of tumult. The corporate authorities trust soon to add to this gift of flags the gift of a site for a larger and more central armory. Receive, then, sir and gentlemen, this stand of colors, representing those of State, city and regiment. And, ladies and gentlemen, nor State nor city shall ever tremble for their safety or honor, while in this regimental keeping.

The stand of colors included the city and State colors, and two guidons, all of elegant texture. They were received by those veteran standard-bearers, Color-Sergeants Braisted and Gibson, and the right and left general guides, the colors receiving the usual salutation from the band. Colonel Clark then replied to Mayor Hall's speech in the following terms:

To possess the respect and confidence of the constituted authorities, and to secure the favor and approbation of the public, are objects worthy the ambition of citizen soldiers. But objects so desirable are not won in a day, or without earnest, arduous labor. To this end, excellence in drill and discipline are absolutely indispensable, as well as the utmost promptness in responding to the calls of the proper authority, whenever the peace of the city or the property of its citizens are in danger, or when foes, foreign or domestic, threaten the safety of the State or the nation. Nor is this all that is necessary to the permanent popularity and prosperity of a military organization. It must confine itself strictly to its legitimate military duties; it must abstain from all active interest in those affairs upon which good citizens differ, and it must impartially support the Chief Magistrate of the City and State, of whatever party or creed, in the enforcement of laws duly enacted, and in the preservation of the public peace. Last, but not least, its members must possess, and on all occasions exhibit, the attributes of the gentleman as well as the soldier. That the efforts of the officers and members of the Seventh regiment, during the last half century, to establish and maintain a military organization of this character, have not been altogether in vain, must be inferred from your complimentary allusions to its past services, and to the place it now holds in the hearts of the people, and in the estimation of the city authorities. This elegant stand of colors, the gift of the City of New York, which, as its honored Chief Magistrate, you have, this night, presented to the Seventh regiment, is received by its officers and members with hearts overflowing with gratitude. To merit this munificent testimonial of public approbation shall be our earnest effort. In the future, as in the past, may this regiment be found ever ready to defend the honor of our beloved City, and to protect the happy homes of its people.

The regiment then went through the formality of dress parade and dismissal. During the presentation ceremonies the regiment showed to advantage; its steadiness and proficiency of drill and its performance of the manual elicited unbounded applause. A large platform was then erected, as if by magic, in the centre of the room, on which the full regimental band, under Grafulla, took up its position, and discoursed some of the finest of promenade music, the floor being, at this time, filled with its gay throng of promenaders. The decorations of the main hallway and company rooms were of the most elegant character, and the display of exotic plants and flowers was beyond anything ever witnessed in this city. In fact, it was a perfect floral festival, and the rooms literally bowered of beauty. At either entrances of the main hallway, at the heads of the stairways, were large vases of flowers, from which were hanging evergreen vines. Festooned from the ceiling were garlands of evergreens, and pending from some were baskets of choice flowers, at regular intervals. The sides of the hallway were also festooned, and from each festoon connection hung wreaths, crosses, stars and other emblems, formed of flowers. The small drill room was artistically though sparingly decorated with bunting, arranged in festoons and streamers. The main attraction of this room was the celebrated painting of Nast's, representing the departure of the regiment in 1861, which we have described on a previous occasion. The comments on the painting were very complimentary to the artist. This painting is the property of Lieutenant Ingersoll, and is valued at \$5,000. Other paintings, by this artist, were hung around this room, caricaturing the abuses which have prevailed in the ranks. At the north end of this room was the testimonial presented by the citizens of Norwich to the regiment, and its general elegance of design attracted considerable attention. The board of officers' room was neatly decorated with bunting and flowers; streamers of evergreens and flowers extended from the ceiling to the side walls and on these walls were shields and stars composed of flowers. The large centre table contained a bouquet of choice flowers, and, at the northern end of the room, resting on a table, was an elegant mound of flowers, some four feet high by three in width. The centre of this mound contained a large shield with the figures "1861" in the centre. In this room two vaporizers were stationed, which, during the evening, emitted the most fragrant of perfumes, pervading the

entire atmosphere of this room, and, in fact, the whole armory, with its delicate odor. Over the centre table, and pending from the ceiling, was a basket of flowers, and this completed the decorations of this room.

The First Company room was very handsomely decorated, and contained artistic arrangements in bunting, of all nations. Immediately in front of the platform desk was a mound of flowers, having for its centre the name of the company's commander, "Allison." Over this desk was an arch, composed of evergreens, and over the centre, in flowers, was the letter "A," and in the centre of the arch the word "April" and on either side the figures "1861" and "1869."

The Second Company room was properly decorated with flowers and flags, streamers from the ceiling, cages containing birds being around the room, and on either side of the desk platform were stacks of arms; on the desk there was a floral arrangement of two small wreaths, one containing the letter "B" and the other the figure "7" the centre floral tablet containing the letters "N. G." In front of this desk was a large stand of flowers. This room also contained the battle flag of the Sixty-fifth U. S. Volunteers.

The Third Company room, like the others, had its artistic arrangement of bunting on all sides and around the portraits hung on the walls of the room. The centre table of this room bore an immense pyramid of flowers, some four feet in height. The platform desk held a mound of flowers, and in front were several small pyramids and floral festooning. Over the entrance to the room were hung the battle-worn flags of the "Shepard Rifles," the Fifty-first U. S. Volunteers. "Bouquet permits" were issued by this company to their friends.

The Fourth Company room had an arch over the entrance, composed of the United States colors, and the edge of the ceiling was also lined with bunting. Between the musket racks were, in floral figures, "1861," date of organization, and "1864," date of entrance into the Twenty-seventh regiment. Small shields of immortelles were arranged around the names of comrades lost by the company in the last war. Floral festooning hung from the chandelier, and the table contained pyramids and stands of flowers. On the desk were vases of evergreens and between the windows a shield of flowers containing the figure "4."

The Fifth Company room contained an elaborate display of the national emblem on every side, beautifully hung. The centre table supported vases and bouquets of flowers, and in the rear of the table was a miniature tent, representing "Camp Cameron," the interior of the tent presented a very natural appearance; there was the half consumed candle on the table, the loose pack of playing cards, the partially used paper chewing tobacco, and other minor articles which only those who have been in the field can fully appreciate. This company also distributed bouquets to their friends.

The Sixth Company room is almost handsome enough without the aid of decorations, which consisted almost entirely of evergreens festooned around the room. On the platform were several large orange trees, laden with their burden of artificially attached fruit.

The Seventh Company room took the lead in decorations, which we learn were all donated to the company by one of its members. One of the most elegant features in the floral line, was the large American flag, supported by the centre table, looking as natural as anything we ever saw. The side walls were decorated with large shields of flowers, and floral festooning depended from the chandeliers. Around the portraits and paintings were floral wreathings. Over the door was a perfect arch-way of flowers, elegantly arranged, and lit up with additional lights to show to better effect. On the small tables were large vases of flowers, and the top and interior of the grate used for warming the room, were filled with one mass of flowers, in the centre of which was the figure "7" and letters "Co." This room contained Nast's painting of "Peace at last," which is most admirably executed, representing the returned volunteer rolling up the sleeves of his Army jacket and about to catch hold of the plough, which stands ready for use, while his little boy, in partial military uniform, with bayonet for sword, straddles the hoe handle in imitation of a military commander. This room was one of the main attractions during the whole evening, and it was with difficulty that ingress and egress was accomplished.

The Eighth Company room was decorated with streamers of bunting pending from chandeliers, and otherwise arranged, the frames of the rolls of honor were lit up with gas jets. Rose and other trees were placed in the windows and the table contained baskets and stands of flowers. On the windows were evergreen wreaths, bearing in flowers the dates "1861" and "1869."

The Ninth Company room was very handsomely and neatly adorned with flags, flowers and other artistic arrangements. The ceiling was festooned, crosswise, with artificial leaves and flowers, and on the walls were hung, in diamond-shape wreathings, the monographic combination of the figures "7" and "9," in flowers. On the platform were two small brass pieces. This company were very courteous and generous in the distribution of floral gifts, and the number distributed must have exceeded a thousand.

The Tenth Company room had neat and unique arrangement of flags, and the room contained numerous plants placed around the room. Pending in graceful droopings from the chandeliers were floral wreathings, and desks and seats were completely enveloped in flags. Over the frames on the wall were, in gas jets, the date "1861."

This floral festival was so attractive during the evening that the guests lingered long after the music had ceased to play, and it was with reluctance and the most pleasant memories, that the brilliant assemblage finally departed from the enchanting scene. The armory on Tuesday, both day and night, was thronged again with the thousands that were not able to attend the evening previous. In some cases the flowers were renewed, and all were kept continually fresh by the aid of water. The anniversary was most admirably conducted, and reflects the utmost credit on the committee having the matter in charge, who consisted of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant Fitzgerald, chairman, Captains Pollard, Van Orden, Thomas and Richardson, Lieutenants Earle, Barrett, Barr, Casey, Arthur and De Lamer.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—The Veterans Association of the Ninth Infantry held their meeting on Wednesday evening last at the armory, with Brigadier-General Hendrickson in the chair. The meeting was a full and enthusiastic one, over seventy members being present, and the objects of the association fully carried out—one of the main ones being to perpetuate the old reminiscences of the past and to assist in the progress of building up the regiment to a first class position. It may not perhaps be generally known to all, but the Ninth regiment, like the Seventh regiment, have supplied over 400 men as officers during the Rebellion, every company being able to show a record of that fact; so, although the Ninth were among the last to form a Veterans Association, the result of the meeting of last Wednesday will show that eventually the organization will have a large list of members. Brigadier-General Hendrickson, who is

president of the association, left New York as a second lieutenant, and rose to the enviable position of brigadier-general. The last of the series of division drills was held at the armory on Monday evening, under the command of Captain Hitchcock, senior captain in the regiment.

This regiment assembled at the armory in West Twenty-sixth street on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., at 8 1/2 o'clock, for a moonlight and dress parade, but more particularly to serenade Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General Wilcox, commanding the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Braine had command of the regiment, and before leaving the armory drilled the men in the manual and firings; after a short time spent in these movements, the regiment, preceded by Grafulla's band, marched to the colonel's house, No. 17 Park avenue. The marching was fine and extremely steady. After the band had played a few popular airs in front of the colonel's house, Lieutenant-Colonel Braine, accompanied by a few of the officers, entered the house, and after a few congratulations had passed, invited the colonel to address the men. On the appearance of their commander, the men raised a shout, and three times three hearty cheers were given. Colonel Wilcox addressed the men in an affectionate and congratulatory manner, complimenting them on their actions during the past season, their efficiency in drill, etc.; after which the band played a few more pieces, and the regiment took the shortest route back to the armory, and dispersed. Mrs. Colonel Wilcox was the recipient of a handsome stand or basket of flowers from the officers of the regiment. Captain John W. Davis, commanding Company D, also sent Mrs. Colonel Wilcox a handsome testimonial in the flower line. We never saw the Ninth appear to better advantage than on this occasion.

A full dress inspection of this command will take place at the armory, on Monday, May 10th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Officers and members will appear in the new full dress uniform (white gloves). Members who have not obtained the new uniform will appear in full fatigue. The anniversary of the departure of this regiment to the seat of war will be celebrated on Thursday, May 27th, by a full dress parade. The following-named officers have been elected and appointed to the positions named: David Wolff, second lieutenant, vice Swords, resigned; Joseph Orr, to be right general guide, vice Wolf, promoted.

An election was held in Company G, of this regiment, on Friday evening, the 16th inst., at the regimental armory in West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Second Lieutenant Norman. Right General Guide David Wolff was elected to fill the position by a unanimous vote. Captain Prior, commanding the company, presided at the election.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—The inspection of Company B, of this regiment, in the new dress uniform, having been postponed on account of the wing drill ordered for the 12th inst., it is ordered that the inspection take place on Monday evening, the 26th inst. Assembly at 8 o'clock. Members will appear on that evening in the new uniform coat and pantaloons, white body belts, with the rest of the equipments—spauls, dress hat and white gloves. Leggings will not be worn. In compliance with General Orders No. 5, from regimental headquarters, the members of this company are ordered to report at the armory in fatigue uniform, with leggings and white gloves, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, for battalion drill. On account of this drill, the regular company drill on Monday evening, the 19th inst., will be dispensed with. A Volunteer drill will take place instead, for those members who desire to practice in target firing. Squad drills will be held every Monday evening during the month of May, and the following members will constitute the squad, and will report to Lieutenant Laird on those evenings. Sergeant O. B. Sanger has been detailed to assist Lieutenant Laird: E. H. Fisher, Thomas Harrihill, F. P. Kobbe, L. D. Longhi, G. W. Mount, Charles Pearson, J. M. Smith, J. H. Stead, C. Morey.

A volunteer class will be formed at the end of this month for practice in target firing. The first drill of the class will be held on Monday evening, May 3d, and will continue every Monday evening during the month.

Captain John H. Palmer, commanding Company C, of this regiment, has been presented with a handsome gold hunting case watch by the officers and members of his company, as a token of their respect for him as an officer and their commander, and their regard for him as a gentleman. The presentation took place at the armory in West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, immediately after a battalion drill, on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst. J. F. G. Baker, the secretary of the company, in behalf of the members, made a neat and telling presentation speech, which was responded to by Captain Palmer with much feeling.

An election was held in Company C, of this regiment, at the armory on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., Major John T. Camp presiding. The election was held in consequence of the vacancy caused by Captain John H. Palmer resigning. First Lieutenant Thomas Tate, Jr., was elected to fill the position, unanimously; Second Lieutenant C. D. Topping was elected first lieutenant, vice Thomas Tate, Jr., promoted; Sergeant Wm. H. Hall was elected second lieutenant, vice C. D. Topping, promoted.

**THIRD BRIGADE.**—James T. Kilbreth has been appointed judge-advocate of this brigade. A General Court-martial for the trial of delinquent commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff officers of this brigade is appointed to convene at the armory of the Seventh regiment, on Monday, May 17th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Detail for the Court: Colonel Wm. B. Allen, Fifty-fifth regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Webster, First regiment; Captain Wm. H. Kipp, Seventh regiment. Judge-Advocate J. T. Kilbreth will attend the meetings of this court.

**THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.**—The right wing of this command assembled at the regimental armory, Henry street, Brooklyn, for battalion instruction, on Friday evening, the 16th instant. The wing on this occasion was composed of Companies A, D, H and I; Company C, which is attached to the wing, having been excused from duty. In accordance with orders, there were present a detail of eight files, Lieutenant-Colonel Dakin being in command, assisted by Adjutant Stanley. The movements executed in the School of the Battalion were not generally of a difficult character, and were as a rule performed in the regiment's excellent style, scarcely any confusion occurring, and very little distance being lost in the execution of any of the movements. At the last drill of this wing, we took exceptions to the style adopted in the delivery of orders, at that special drill, of Lieutenant-Colonel Dakin, and we are pleased to notice that Colonel Dakin has entirely overcome that habit—for habit it really is—as a more competent instructor or superior tactician seldom handles a battalion. The battalion showed astonishing proficiency in the manual of arms, but in loadings and firings were scarcely up to the mark. The room is poorly adapted to battalion evolutions, and perfection in detail was not expected.



nevertheless the drill was a good one, and this wing is entitled to the palm of superiority over the left wing.

Company C, of this regiment, Captain Briggs commanding, intend on Tuesday next, the 27th inst., entertaining their friends by an exhibition of their proficiency in company movements, and will conclude the entertainment with a hop, and an enjoyable time is guaranteed. The Veterans Association of this regiment "is not dead but sleepeth," and active measures are about being taken to reorganize on a proper basis. The celebration of the regiment's departure to the war in 1861 is talked of, and will, perhaps, be celebrated by a dinner of the officers at "Burns's," Montague street.

The exhibition drill and hop of Company C, of this regiment, takes place at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening next, the 27th inst. The affairs of this command are always well managed.

**HOWITZER BATTERY.**—The last regular drill of the season of this battery will be held at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on Monday evening, the 26th inst., at which time General Meserole and staff will review the battery. An election for second corporal, in place of Corporal Pearce, resigned, is ordered to be held at headquarters, No. 9 Court street, on Monday evening, May 3d, at 8 o'clock.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.**—Company G, of this regiment, Captain A. L. Webber, commanding, held a delightful entertainment in the way of a fancy dress masquerade carnival, on Monday evening last, at the company rooms, Thirteenth street and University Place. The affair which, by the way, was something new in the annals of the company, was well attended by a most select assemblage, and passed off in a most successful manner. The battery which, contained only one gun, the members themselves constituting the "big guns," went through the dress parade and other ceremonies with which we were not acquainted; the whole drill (if reflecting credit on the commander and the members of his command. Dancing was then commenced, and terminated only with the dawn of day. Refreshments were served to the guests in a most liberal manner, and every attention paid to their wants by the courteous committees and the officers of the company, Captain Webber, Lieutenants Burk and Brinkerhoff.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—On Monday last, this regiment, (formerly the Jefferson Guard), celebrated, as usual, the birthday of our illustrious Thomas Jefferson, after whom the regiment was named, by a parade. Line was formed in Hester street in front of the armory, at 2 o'clock precisely, and the regiment marched to the City Hall Park, and at 3 o'clock was reviewed by Mayor Hall, the Board of Aldermen and Supervisors. The regiment then marched to Tompkins Square, where, at precisely 4.30 o'clock, they passed in review before Brigadier-General Burger. The marching and movements were well done. In the evening the board of officers celebrated the day by a splendid banquet at their armory. Adjutant Smith, one of the committee of arrangements, paid particular attention and did his utmost to entertain the guests of the regiment.

**EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—Company K, of this regiment, at the request of many officers and friends, intend repeating the exhibition drill given a short time since, on the 12th of May next, at the Seventh or Twenty-second armory, if the latter building can be obtained.

**FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—By order of Colonel Chapman, this regiment will assemble in full uniform, at the regimental armory, on the evening of Wednesday, April 28th, for the purpose of proceeding to the State Arsenal for drill and instruction, and to be reviewed by Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole and staff.

**ELVENTH BRIGADE.**—General Meserole, commanding this brigade, celebrated the tenth anniversary of his wedding, on Tuesday evening last, by a "tin wedding" party, given at his residence in Brooklyn. During the evening a battalion of his old command, the Forty-seventh regiment, tendered him the honors of a serenade.

**STATE ARSENAL.**—The bill for the repairs to the State arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, has been introduced and passed to a third reading in the Assembly.

**FOURTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—The armory of this regiment is now fully repaired and safe for the use of the regiment.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—The following is the substance of the order, just issued by Major-General Woodward, on the subject of official records and communications, to which we referred last week. We publish it that it may be made of service beyond the division for which it was intended.

**Books and Records.**—1. There shall be kept at each brigade headquarters one order book, one letter book, one roster book, one journal or indorsement book, one file of orders from each headquarters above, and one file of letters received.

2. At each regimental or battalion headquarters, there shall be kept all the books and files as noted for brigade headquarters, and in addition one regimental descriptive book.

3. Each company, squadron, or battery commander, shall keep one order book, one letter book, one descriptive book, and one file of orders from regimental or battalion headquarters.

4. The order book will contain a written copy of every general or special order; and whenever such order shall be based upon any general or special order from headquarters above, whether in promulgation or otherwise, the division, brigade, or regimental order to which it relates shall precede, and be copied with it. The officer whose signature was appended to the order when issued, will also sign the order when entered in the order book.

General and special orders will be numbered and kept in separate series, each beginning with the first of the year. In copying, two or three lines of blank space will be left after each order.

5. The letter book will contain a copy of every communication written by the commanding officer, staff officers, or, in companies, by either of the company officers, upon official business. When copied into the letter book, such copy shall be signed by the officer whose signature was attached to the original. Two or three lines of blank space will be left after each letter copied; and on the left hand of each page will be a ruled margin of two inches, in which will be noted the names of the persons to whom copies of the letter have been sent; and if to an officer, under cover to his commander, that fact will be noted. The book will be properly indexed.

6. The roster book will contain the roster as required by General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of New York, paragraphs 487 to 494 inclusive.

7. The journal or indorsement book will contain a record of all papers passing through the headquarters, going up or down; and all letters of transmission received, and going no further. Two pages will be required upon which to make the entries, and the book will be ruled. The first column on the left will contain the date at which the paper was received at the headquarters; the second column, the name, rank, and corps of the writer; the third column, the date of the communication; the fourth column, its purport; the fifth column, the date when acted on; the sixth column, the indorsement on, and disposition of, the communication; the seventh column, any remarks that the case may require. When a communication is sent back, for any reason, the fact will be noted, and a new entry made when it is again received.

8. Files for orders received. Orders received shall be kept between two joined file boards, so as to bind them together in a manner similar to the leaves in a bound book. The date of receipt of the order will be noted at the bottom of the first page in red ink.

9. Descriptive book. This being the most important record in the company or regiment, the greatest care will be taken to make it a reliable and comprehensive book of reference. To this end it will be constantly examined by company and regimental commanders, and subjected to frequent inspection by the proper inspecting officers of

the brigade and division. The descriptive book must contain a complete and accurate history of each officer and man, and all information necessary to make out the annual muster rolls. (See General Orders No. 21, series of 1868, from General Headquarters.)

10. The books herein designated can be obtained by requisition upon the Adjutant-General, upon approval by the brigade and division commanders. All such books, with the orders and official papers on file at each headquarters, and in possession of company commanders, will be turned over by the commanding officer, when retiring, to his successor in command, with the other property belonging to the State. (See paragraphs 469 and 470 General Regulations.)

**Communications.**—1. All official correspondence will be written upon not less than a half sheet of letter paper, but may be composed of as many such sheets as are needed. This regulation is absolutely necessary, in order that they may be filed in proper shape at their destination. Care will be taken to have the last page of every communication blank, to facilitate indorsement.

2. Communications intended for the Commander-in-Chief will be addressed to the Adjutant-General of the State; for the division or brigade commander, to the assistant adjutant-general of the division or brigade; and for a regimental commander to his adjutant; and in all these cases the communication, of whatever nature it be, must pass through the regular channels. In the case of a subaltern officer, or an enlisted man, through his captain to the adjutant, and so on.

3. Communications will be folded in three equal folds (if necessary to use cap paper, in four); the fold containing the top of the communication being the first. The first fold will contain the place from which the communication came, and its date; the name, rank and corps of the writer; and a condensed statement of its contents. This indorsement will be made by the first officer receiving it for transmission; and at the bottom of the first fold will be noted, in red ink, the date of its receipt at the headquarters.

4. The indorsements of the intermediate commanders will begin at the top of the second fold, and follow each other in regular succession on the second and third folds. Should more space be required, slips of paper, of the same width and length as the folds, will be attached to them.

5. Communications containing inclosures will be marked upon the first fold, the number inclosed; and the inclosures will be marked 1, 2, 3, and so on.

6. Every communication, except such as may transmit or contain the reports or returns required by the several departments, will have indorsed upon it the expression of opinion, and approval or disapproval of the officer who forwards it to a higher authority (See paragraph 482, General Regulations.)

7. Attention is also called to paragraphs 476, 480 and 481 of General Regulations.

8. Communications received, and not forwarded or returned, will be filed after being properly indorsed.

9. In passing to higher headquarters, indorsements will be signed by the commanding officer; but on passing down, they may be signed, by his order, by an officer of his staff.

10. Officers receiving communications for transmission will note upon them the date of their receipt, and will use due diligence in forwarding them. (See paragraph 479, General Regulations.)

11. No verbal report, return, or information, in response to orders issued, will be received; all such communications must be in writing, and in accordance with the rules above given.

**Orders.**—The printed signature of the staff officer or sergeant (as the case may be) who issues the order will be larger than that of the commandant on the line above, and will be on the right-hand side, as above shown.

The officer (or non-commissioned officer in case of company orders) through whose service the order is made, will sign his name and rank beneath the word "official," on left-hand side. The somewhat prevalent error of making two lines of the one beginning "By order of," and placing the signature of the staff officer who issues the order upon the left-hand side; or omitting the word "of," after "By order," are to be specially avoided.

2. To insure regularity, all printed orders from division, brigade, regimental or company headquarters will hereafter be of note size; and all written orders will be of letter size.

3. Each brigade, regimental and company commander will keep a file of all General Orders, and such Special Orders as he may receive; and if General Orders are not received in regular succession, he will at once notify the assistant adjutant-general, or adjutant (as the case may be), of the fact.

4. Every General Order from division headquarters will be read to each regiment at its next assemblage after receipt thereof.

5. Attention is also called to paragraph 474, and the last sentence of paragraph 467 of General Regulations.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 14, 1869.

Special Orders No. 30.

1. The General Court-martial, instituted by Special Orders No. 229, series of 1868, from these headquarters, for the trial of Brigadier-General Philip S. Crooke, Fifth brigade, Second division N. G. S. N. Y., of which Major-General Theodore B. Gates is president, is hereby dissolved.

2. Brigadier-General Philip S. Crooke is released from arrest, and will resume command of his brigade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

MASSACHUSETTS.

**THE FUSILIERS.**—The Independent Boston Fusiliers, a time honored military organization, the origin of whose foundation dates back nearly to the revolution, and whose military and patriotic record is pre-eminent, has of late experienced quite a change in its internal arrangements. The late officers of the company have resigned their commissions, and Past Capt. John F. Pray, a gentleman well known in business as well as military circles, a superior military instructor, has accepted the command of the company. Two other past commanders of the company, equally well known in military circles, who were among the first to buckle on their armor at the commencement of the Rebellion, have signified their acceptance of the positions of first and second lieutenants now vacant. With such a board of able and experienced officers the company will soon present itself with full numbers, as many of the late members will now rejoin its ranks. At the election held at the armory a few evenings since, past Captain Henry A. Snow was elected first lieutenant, he receiving thirty votes, eighteen being cast for E. G. Brown. Past Captain Frank H. Ward was elected second lieutenant.

**ELECTIONS IN OTHER COMPANIES.**—At a special meeting held in the armory in Chelsea, Company H, First regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, last Monday evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Proctor presiding, Second Lieutenant Henry Wilson, Jr., was elected first lieutenant, vice E. H. Butts, resigned; and Sergeant Edwin L. Wade, second lieutenant, vice Wilson, promoted. At a special meeting of the Malden battery (one of the best batteries in the State), Captain Currier presiding, Sergeant Charles O. Boyd was unanimously elected first lieutenant.

**REGIMENT AND SUPPER.**—The members of Company C, Forty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, held their annual meeting and supper on Tuesday evening last at the rooms of Mr. J. B. Smith, caterer. Previous to the repast, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Alline; Vice President, J. A. Brurton; Treasurer, H. S. Bean; Secretary, George R. Rogers. The occasion was one of much pleasure to all.

**SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT AT CHELSEA.**—The City of Chelsea has recently erected a very pretty monument to commemorate the death of her sons who died in defense of the Union in the late war, both on land and on the sea. The monument is of Rockport granite, thirty-three feet in height, surmounted by a figure of bronze, seven feet high, representing a soldier standing at parade rest, with one hand resting on his hip. The whole was designed and made by Mr. Franklin Simmons, of Bath, Me., now in Florence, and is a very artistic work. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies Monday afternoon last.

## THE DRAMA.

One by one the old dramatic landmarks are disappearing from the lower part of the city, and more elegant theatres are being constructed up town. The Franklin, Park, Burton's, Greenwich, the old Broadway, Olympic, Chatham, National and New Bowery have, in turn, been demolished, and now we have to record the intended fate of the "New Broadway," formerly Bro. ham's Lyceum, which in one week more will share the fate of the rest. Its closing scenes will be a round of benefits, we hope substantial ones, to the numerous artists now engaged there, and none of whom are more deserving than that talented young actor J. C. Williamson, whose benefit will take place on Saturday evening, the benefactor taking the part of Dick Swiveller, in the play of that name. He will be ably assisted by a host of first-class talent, Mr. Coleman, of the Waverley, sustaining the part of Quilp, in which he achieved such great success in the former production of the play at Wallack's. Those who wish to enjoy a fine bit of acting, should not miss the opportunity thus afforded.

At Pike's Opera House the "Tempest" is still running to fine houses every evening, and as the actors have become more familiar with their several characters, the performance is giving much better satisfaction than when first produced. Mr. Mayo's Ferdinand is deserving of the highest praise, and is admitted by all to be the most finished performance of the play. His reading and acting both show evidence of the most careful study, and fully entitle him to all the credit he has received. Of Mr. Davenport's Prospero little can be said beyond the fact that he reads the part well. As a reader of Shakespeare he has few, if any superiors, but the character is not well suited to him, as there is no scope for acting, it being but little more than the part of walking gentleman. Mr. Davenport makes all of it that it is possible for any actor to do. Mr. Davidge's Caliban is a part in which it is very hard to suit the students of Shakespeare, as there is great difference of opinion as to the manner in which the character of Caliban should be represented. Although we do not agree with Mr. D. in his conception of the part, we are not disposed to find fault because it is not our Caliban. 'Tis a most excellent Caliban as played from Mr. Davidge's standpoint, and in this matter we must defer to his judgment. It was hardly worth while for manager Taylour to go to such immense expense to import ladies to perform the parts of Miranda and Ariel, for he could have found others at his door who would have appeared much better in the parts than those now cast for them. We have in mind several ladies whom the New York public would have been glad to see again upon our stage, and who would have given additional attractions to the piece. Mr. Getz, the scenic artist, has fairly carried off the honors, and made the success of the play. Hitherto, the production of the "Tempest" has proven a financial failure, but this case appears to be an exception to the general rule, and money is nightly flowing into the coffers of the Opera House, so that it is fair to predict a run for the "Tempest" equal to that of the spectacular drama of the "Black Crook," although it will not admit of the many rejuvenations and reconstructions the "Black Crook" encountered in its career.

Wood's Museum has been closed for evening performances this week, in order to rehearse the pantomime of "Robinson Crusoe," which will be produced on Monday evening next, in a style of oriental grandeur. Miss Marriott, having closed her engagement here, has been performing this week to Brooklyn audiences, at Conway's Park.

Edwin Booth has produced the second of his series of Shakespearean revivals, appearing in the part of the Moor in "Othello," to the Iago of Edwin Adams and Desdemona of Miss McVickar. True to his promise, the same attention has been paid to the details of the piece, that characterized the production of "Romeo and Juliet." Nothing has been overlooked that could add to the historical correctness of the play. Mr. Booth's rendition of the part of Othello has lost none of the characteristics that made it so noted in his former engagements in this city, while in some respects it has greatly improved and shows evidence of deep and careful study. Some critics are disposed to find fault that Mr. Booth has not portrayed Othello as the "Black-moor" of old, with the dusky skin so long traditional in the Bowery. In this respect we think, however, that he has not only given a more correct idea of the personal appearance of Shakespeare's Moor, but has certainly presented a much more agreeable spectacle to the public. The Iago of Mr. Adams and the Desdemona of Miss McVickar were both highly finished pieces of acting. We are promised the opportunity of seeing Messrs. Booth and Adams in a change of the title role, Adams playing Othello to Booth's Iago. This transposition, good as each are now in their characters, we anticipate will greatly improve the cast. We have always been inclined to think Mr. Booth much better calculated to represent Iago than Othello, and that, in fact, Iago should be the leading character of the play.

The return of Miss Elise Holt to the boards of the Waverley, was the signal for a gathering of the hosts of friends she had already made in the city during her brief appearance prior to her protracted illness. She assumed the role of Wamba in the burlesque of "Ivanhoe," so long played by her in Boston. Although the part has been in very able hands, she succeeded in infusing new spirit into the character, eliciting most hearty applause. Of the excellent acting of Mr. Lewis as Rebecca, or the perfections of the dancing of the Rigi sisters, it is hardly necessary to speak, they having contributed so much to the success of the Waverley since its opening. This week the burlesque of "Lucretia Borgia" has been again brought forward, with Miss Holt in her original character of Gennario. A new local burlesque upon the follies of the day, is in course of preparation, and will shortly be produced. We understand that negotiations have been entered into, by competent parties, for the use of the Waverley Sunday evenings, for the production of a series of Sunday evening concerts, of the style of vocal music so successfully produced in London, under the able management of Mr. Howard Glover. They will consist of English ballads, of sentimental and religious tendencies, interspersed with suitable instrumental performances.

A new candidate for trapezeological honors has appeared at the Tammany, in the person of Charlotte Tourneur, a miss of about fifteen, who performs the most difficult feats upon a trapeze, utterly disdaining the use of her hands in the attempt. Her efforts nightly receive the plaudits of the delighted audience. Owing to a change of programme at Wallack's for the summer season, Tammany has purchased the properties intended for the production of "Robinson Crusoe," and are making immense efforts to bring it out, on Monday evening next, simultaneous with its production at Wood's Museum. Speaking of Tammany and pantomime, why is it that a burlesque actor of such sterling merit as he that plays the part of Joseph Baxter, in the "Horse Martin," should hide his talents under the assumed name of Mr. Bacon? Why not come out, Mr. B., and let the general public know to whom they are indebted for the pleasure afforded by the impersonation? CORONAL CANTOQUE.



It has been reported that Mr. Taylor of 554 Broadway, was about to remove up town, in the general movement in that direction. This we have occasion to know is a mistake. He has purchased the property he occupies and has no intention of moving. Indeed, he considers his present location central and desirable.

His place is daily thronged with first-class customers, and they get there what they go for and expect—viz., first-class edibles, served in a first-class way. Indeed, his saloon is one of the few places where one can feel sure of getting pure and reliable articles of food and drink at a reasonable price. Mr. Taylor seems to take pride in sustaining the deserved reputation that Taylor's Saloon has always borne. At this moment all the delicacies of the season may be found in profusion on his table.—Independent.

**PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.**—\$3, \$5, \$9, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts. Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSON & ROSSON, No. 159 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

**C. B. WILSON'S Lake and Mound Vinegars of Los Angeles, California,** produced in 1868. Nearly One Million gallons of Wines and Brandies, that are justly celebrated for purity and excellence. The firm of Messrs. Wilson, Morrow & Chamberlain, 45 Murray street, is a branch of the house of D. B. Wilson & Co., San Francisco, and has the entire control and sale of the products of those Vineyards. Their Champagnes are superior to most foreign wines, and are sold at about one half the price.

**A GREEK BENDER ON THE RAMPAE.**—A few days since one of our fashionable belles sauntered into one of our city drug stores, and inquired of the young man in attendance if they had Magnolia Water. Upon being answered in the affirmative, she said she would take a bottle. Whereupon the young man proceeded to do up the package, but was interrupted by the young lady remarking, that if what he was doing up was for her, he had made a mistake, that it was not PLANTATION BITTERS, but Magnolia Water which she inquired for. He excused the mistake by telling her that she appeared to have the "Grecian Bend" or colic sleep very bad, and knowing that Plantation Bitters were highly recommended, supposed that was what she wanted. Whereupon she grew wrathful and retorted by saying that he was a stinky, bilious looking fellow, and by all means to take it himself, it would do him a power of good. She procured the Magnolia Water, and left the store highly indignant.

#### FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

I CAN inform any one interested of hundreds of Wheeler & Wilson Machines of twelve years' wear that to-day are in better condition than one entirely new. I have often driven one of them at a speed of eleven hundred stitches a minute. I have repaired fifteen different kinds of Sewing Machines, and I have found yours to wear better than any other. With ten years' experience in Sewing Machines of different kinds, yours has stood the most and the severest test for durability and simplicity.

GEORGE L. CLARK.

LYNDENVILLE, N. Y.

#### MARRIED.

**WILLIAMS—GARDNER.**—April 13th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Shelton, D. D., Lieutenant H. R. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to LILLIE C., daughter of Charles Gardner, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y.

**GARNER—McCLELLAN.**—On Saturday, April 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, Detroit, Michigan, by the Right Rev. Bishop S. A. McCook, D. D., Lieutenant BENJAMIN D. GARNER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to BESSIE, second daughter of Ex-Governor Robert McClellan.

**MAIER—BURBANK.**—At Louisville, Ky., on the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Craik, W. R. MAIER, U. S. A., to FANNIE L., daughter of Brevet Brigadier-General S. Burbank, U. S. A. No Cards.

**SEARS—WILBY.**—In Brooklyn, April 20th, by Dr. Canfield, EDWARD H. SEARS, Staunton, Va., (late A. A. Paymaster) to ANIELA L. WILBY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**LATFORD—MENTZ.**—On the 4th day of April 1869, at St. Joseph's Church, Baton Rouge, La., by the Rev. C. C. Delacroix, Lieutenant THOMAS LATFORD, U. S. A., to Miss LOUISA MENTZ, of the above place. No Cards.

#### DIED.

**TODD.**—At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Terr., very suddenly, on Sunday, April 4th, Mrs. BONNIE BRODHEAD, wife of Lieutenant J. H. Todd, Eighteenth Infantry, late of Frankfort, Ky., in the 22d year of her age.

**LAY.**—On Wednesday, April 21st, of scarlet fever, LUCY MASON LAY, eldest child of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richard G., and Caroline K. Lay, aged 5 years and 6 months.

**TAYLOR.**—In New Orleans, on Monday, the 19th inst., MARY P. H., wife of Captain Alfred B. Taylor, United States Army, and daughter of Captain Francis S. Haggerty, United States Navy.

**BALL, BLACK & CO.,**  
565 and 567 BROADWAY.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
ENGLISH STERLING  
SILVER WARE.

THE FACILITIES OF BALL, BLACK & CO. FOR MANUFACTURING, ENABLE THEM TO OFFER A LARGER VARIETY OF PATTERNS AND AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

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DR. H. C. PERRY,

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Treats, with Special Prescriptions, Falling, Loss and Premature Grey Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Eczema, Ringworm, Scald Heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. The doctor permanently cures (by personal attention) Moles and Wens without cutting, pain or scars. Also Comedones (black worms or grubs), Moth Patches, Freckles, Unnatural Red Noses, Flaming Faces, and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquisitions upon the face or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation. Send for Interrogatory Circular.

#### KALDENBERG SON,



Manufacture to order the finest of Messrs. KAUFMAN PIPES, HOLDERS and AMBER MOUTHPIECES of every and any description, and warranted the purest of Meerschaum, and to color. Repairing done in the best style.

N.B.—We received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867, and the highest Premium over all other manufactures at the late

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 1867.

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N.B.—We have the same sizes, and charge the same prices as other makers, and keep the best articles. Our references are pipes now in use in the Army and Navy.

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invite attention to a valuable patented improvement in

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This process adds three times to the durability goods so plated, at an additional expense of only twenty per cent. above our Standard plate. All Spoons and Forks stamped "1847, Rogers Bros. XII." and with our trade mark, are plated as above.

We also call attention to The New Patent

Porcelain-Lined Ice Pitcher

which is warranted more durable than any heretofore offered, and is pronounced by Dr. S. Dana Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, and other eminent medical authorities, to be "perfectly free from any thing poisonous or injurious, and to preserve water pure," which is not the case with Ice Pitchers not porcelain lined.

We are also introducing a valuable novelty for a Baking Dish which is Porcelain-Lined and fire proof, with an elegant silver-plated Receiver, to be used when ready for the table, which will retain the heat at least twice as long as ordinary dishes.

Our facilities for producing fine plated ware are unsurpassed. Having the largest manufacturing of their kind in the world, and employing the most experienced workmen to be found either in this country or Europe, we are enabled to offer the most complete assortment of

Electro-Plated Nickel Silver

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Table and Communion Ware

of every description to be found in this country.

The above goods are for sale by the principal dealers in Silver-Plated Ware, and to the trade only, by the

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

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#### GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES.

SENT to any PART of the COUNTRY WITHOUT RISK to the PURCHASER.

Silver Hunting Watches, \$18, 18-Carat Gold Hunting Watches, \$80, Ladies' Gold Watches, \$70.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

EVERY ONE TO WHOM WE SEND A WATCH HAS THE PRIVILEGE TO OPEN THE package and examine it before paying the Express Company, and, if not satisfactory, it need not be taken. Do not order a Watch till you have sent for our Descriptive Price List, which explains the different kinds, gives weight and quality of the cases, with prices of each. WATCHES CAN BE SENT TO ANY POST OR STATION C. O. D.

Waltham Watches in Extra Heavy, Tight-Fitting Cases, for special service.

Address in full

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Life Insurance for the Army and Navy Without Extra Rates.

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#### EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS FOR

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Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy, noiseless, durable, and easy to work. Illustrated circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discounts allowed. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 294 Bowery, New York.

New York, April 1, 1869.

THE Copartnership of MERWIN, TAYLOR & SIMPKINS terminates this day, by mutual consent.

Charles Taylor is alone authorized to close up the business of the firm.

(Signed)

JOSEPH MERWIN,

CHARLES TAYLOR,

CHAS. H. SIMPKINS.

By JOHN SIMPKINS, Att'y.

THIS is to certify, that a Limited Copartnership, under and by virtue of the statutes of the State of New York, has this day been formed. That the name or firm under which said copartnership is to be conducted is MERWIN & HULBERT.

That the general nature of the business is the carrying on of a Fire-Arms, Ammunition, and Commission business.

Joseph Merwin and William A. Hulbert, both of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, are the General Partners; Henry C. Hulbert and Milan Hulbert, both of the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, are the Special Partners; said Henry C. Hulbert, and said Milan Hulbert, have together and equally contributed and paid in the sum of Fifty thousand dollars in cash, to the capital of said company.

The said copartnership is to commence April 1, 1869, and to terminate January 1, 1873.

Dated April 1, 1869.

JOSEPH MERWIN, General Partners.

WM. A. HULBERT, General Partners.

HENRY C. HULBERT, Special Partners.

MILAN HULBERT, Special Partners.

#### WE USE

A. A. CONSTANTINE'S

Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap, Patented March 12, 1867"—no other is genuine.

Beware of Imitations. For the Toilet, Bath & Nursery this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is the best Hair Renovator in use.

It Cures Chapped Hands, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin, Catarrh of the Head and is a Good SHAVING SOAP.

The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 43 Ann St., New York.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

TRAVELLING CREDITS ISSUED,

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OFFICERS of the ARMY AND NAVY are insured, in time of peace, at the usual table rates for civilians, and in the event of hostilities or war will be charged nothing for the increased hazard.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York this Company is authorized to make special deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the department, and a certificate that the Policy is secured by pledge of public stocks, under a special trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note or a United States Bond.

The officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in settling in everything which may tend to the interest of its members, and to make it

#### THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

Company of this Continent. Thirty days' grace allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good.

Communications by letter promptly answered.

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I am prepared to accommodate anything in my line. Hacks to hire to all parts of the country at reasonable rates.

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ISSUES EVERY APPROVED DESCRIPTION OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES on selected lives, returning all surplus earnings OVER THE ACTUAL COST OF INSURANCE EQUALLY AMONG THE INSURED. The stockholders receive legal interest only.

All Policies are STRICTLY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT, so that the insured receive the full benefit of every dollar paid to the Company. For example: A life policy issued at the age of 37 would continue in force after one annual premium for 2 years and 20 days. TWO annual premiums for 4 years and 47 days. FOUR annual premiums for 8 years and 98 days. One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a loan.

No notes required.  
Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INSURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of New York.

No restrictions upon residence or travel in any part of the world.

Insurance on a single life taken to the amount of \$20,000.

The Company issues certificates, whenever desired, agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which, when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.

No extra premium charged for occupation, except those of a peculiarly hazardous character.

### LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

In fact, every good, equitable and liberal feature of the best Life Companies has been adopted by the Great Western Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.

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Samples of our newest styles of  
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THE GROTESQUE OR COMIC MONOGRAM.

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CARDS FOR BIRTH-DAY PARTIES,

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## PROPOSALS

### PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,  
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class, separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 27th day of May next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps from the 1st of July, 1869, to the 30th of June, 1870, the following supplies to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Philadelphia, Pa., free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required:

#### CLASS NO. 1.

12,000 yards of sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 64 inches wide, and to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).  
5,000 yards of dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 64 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).  
1,000 yards dark blue twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).  
200 yards scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 18 ounces per yard.

#### CLASS NO. 2.

4,000 yards 6-8 dark blue Flannel, for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 64 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.  
13,000 yards 3-4 dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.  
1,000 grey Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4½ pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.  
5,000 pairs of woollen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarns, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pair, free from grease.

#### CLASS NO. 3.

3,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.  
8,000 yards white Linen for shirts, 36 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.  
14,000 yards Canton Flannel for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard.  
3,500 yards Cotton Ticking for bedsacks, 36 inches wide.

#### CLASS NO. 4.

650 Uniform caps, complete, except pompons.  
650 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 5 inches in circumference.  
2,400 Fatigue caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed).  
800 Stockings.  
3,000 Fatigue cap ornaments.

#### CLASS NO. 5.

400 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle).  
250 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle).  
125 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle).  
600 pairs Yellow Metal Crescent and Scale Straps.  
600 sets Epauletes, Bullion, for private's.  
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.  
2,000 yards Red Cord.  
25 Swords for Sergeants.  
20 Swords for Musicians.  
150 Baker Drum Heads.  
200 Snare Drum Heads.  
100 Drum Cords.  
50 sets Drum Snare.  
20 Boxwood "B" Mics.  
20 Drums, complete.

#### CLASS NO. 6.

9,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern.  
400 Cartridge Boxes, with Magazines.  
700 Bayonet Scabbards, with Frags attached.  
700 Percussion Cap Pouches.  
600 Knapsacks.

#### CLASS NO. 7.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz: Watch Coats.  
Uniform Coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.  
Fatigue Coats, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.  
Woolen Pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.  
Linen Pants, for sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates.  
Flannel Shirts.  
Linen Shirts.  
Drawers.  
Flannel Rocks.  
Red and blue Jackets, for boys.  
Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barrack, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, 226 South Fourth street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under five orders until the second order is filled; and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee.

#### FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of \_\_\_\_\_, for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute contract, for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said \_\_\_\_\_, shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said \_\_\_\_\_ and that which may be accepted.

Witness, \_\_\_\_\_ A. B., Guarantor.

E. F., \_\_\_\_\_ C. D., Guarantor.

I hereby certify that the above-named \_\_\_\_\_ are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope: "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to

MAJOR WILLIAM B. SLACK,

Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

## PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

March 25, 1869.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the first day of May, 1869, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, New York, within four months from the notification of the acceptance of a proposal, the articles specified in the following list, viz:

50,000 yards Blue Flannel.  
30,000 pairs Woollen Socks.  
10,000 pairs of Calf Shoes.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder. Offers must embrace the whole amount of any one or more of the articles required.

The quality of the articles, and the sizes of the shoes and socks must conform with the samples at the Navy-yard at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, bidders are referred to the office of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and the Department will consider itself at liberty to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless the license required by the Act of Congress is furnished with the proposal.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

HORATIO BRIDGE,  
Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT,  
TOMPESSVILLE, STATE ISLAND, N. Y.,  
April 15, 1869.

### SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

at this office until 12 M. on SATURDAY, May 1, from manufacturers and dealers only, for furnishing any or all of the following articles of supply for the United States Light-house Establishment, to be delivered at this depot by May 15, 1869:

Chimney brushes, 500.  
Flexible brushes, 400.  
Paint brushes, 1,000.  
Whitewash brushes, 200.  
Clamp or scrub brushes, 500.  
Hand-dusting brushes, 300.  
White lead, to be pure and of the best quality, ground in oil, in 25-pound cans, 9,000 pounds.  
Black lead, ground in oil, to be pure and of best quality, packed in 12½-pound cans, 6,000 pounds.  
Putty, best quality, in 5-pound bladders, 1,000 pounds.  
Lined oil, best quality, in barrels, 500 gallons.  
Spirits turpentine, best quality, in barrels, 300 gallons.  
Corn brooms, 1,000.

Wick, fourth order Franklin, single, in 10-yard rolls, 2,000 yards.

Chimneys, second order, 25 in a box, 500.

Chimneys, third order, 50 in a box, 3,000.

Chimneys, fourth order, 50 in a box, 3,000.

Letter envelopes, post, 5x3½, 4,000.

Wicks, lighting lamp, 300 pounds.

Whiting, 1,000 pounds.

Cash, in 1½-yard pieces, 500 pieces.

Bull skins, 400.

Spirits of wine, full proof, in barrels, 500 gallons.

Clock oil, 300 vials.

Soap, in 40-pound boxes, 16,000 pounds.

The articles to correspond in quality, etc., with the samples to be seen in the Light-house Inspector Office at Boston, Mass., and at this depot.

All packages must be marked or stamped "U. S. L. H. Est.," with also the names and quantity of contents.

The bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing L. H. Establishment Supplies," and no proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a manufacturer or regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Light-house Inspector reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

By order of the Light-house Board.

A. LUDLOW CASE,  
Inspector Third Light-house District.

### \$20 A DAY to Male and Female

Agents to introduce the BUCKEYE \$20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE in the market sold for less than \$40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

### STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

C. A. STETSON Jr.,

PROPRIETOR.

Open on or about the 15th of May.

### EBBITT HOUSE,

C. C. WILLARD,

PROPRIETOR.



# Important to Officers of the Navy.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE

## NEW NAVY CAP DEVICE AND CORD,

and our patrons may depend upon getting the exact regulation from us. Our Ornaments are made from **PURE COIN SILVER** and the **FINEST GOLD BULLION**, and will bear the closest scrutiny.

Having received advance drawings direct from the Navy Department, we are now ready to furnish the rich Embroidery for

**ADMIRALS' COAT COLLARS, CUFFS, AND SWORD BELTS,**

which we warrant to be made of the purest material, and in a style unexcelled in this country.

We have also now ready for delivery

**THE SPLENDIDLY-EMBROIDERED NEW REGULATION SHOULDER-KNOTS, FOR MASTERS, ENSIGNS, AND MIDSHIPMEN.**

ALL WARRANTED EXACTLY REGULATION. MANUFACTURED IN THE BEST MANNER AND OF THE FINEST MATERIAL.

**BENT & BUSH,**

CORNER COURT AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON.



### OUR ARTILLERY CAP,

FOR ENLISTED MEN,

Is made from the same material, and is sold on the same terms and guarantee, as the Army Regulation Cap. It differs in style from the latter by being made considerably higher behind, which causes the cap to fall gracefully forward on the visor, bringing the top with the regimental figure and company letter more prominently in view. Our large stock and unequalled facilities allow us to fill orders by mail or express, for one cap or one thousand at once.

PRICES.

For single Cap and Cover.....\$3 00  
For single Cap without Cover.....2 50  
Twelve Caps and Covers.....30 00  
Twelve Caps without Covers.....24 00  
Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

**BENT & BUSH,**

Corner Court and Washington Streets, Boston.

## THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,

SILVERSMITHS

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

**STERLING SILVER WARE**

AND

**Fine Electro-Plated Ware.**

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., having the largest manufactory of Solid Silver Ware in the world, with the most improved machinery, and employing the most skilled labor, are enabled to offer an unequalled variety of new and beautiful designs in **DINNER SERVICES, TEA SERVICES**, and every article specially adapted for **HOLIDAY and BRIDAL GIFTS**. They offer also their well-known and unrivalled **NICKEL SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED WARE**, which they have introduced new patterns of rare elegance. The Solid Silver is guaranteed to be of sterling purity by U. S. Mint assay. The Electro-Plate is guaranteed to be superior to the finest Sheffield ware. Orders received from the Trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

Trade Mark  
for  
Silver.



In addition to the foregoing, attention is suggested to the peculiar fitness of the wares produced by this Company for Army Post and Field uses. The excellence of material and strength of structure, as well as simple elegance of design, render many of the Tea and Dinner Services, in all respects, the most desirable

**TABLE EQUIPMENT FOR FAMILY OR MESS.**

The productions of the Company are sold in New York by

**TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 and 552 Broadway.**

**STAR & MARCUS, No. 22 John street.**

**J. E. CALDWELL & Co., Philadelphia.**

On either of which houses orders will be promptly attended to, and dispatched to any Army Post in the country.



OUR U. S. ARMY

### REGULATION CAP, FOR ENLISTED MEN,

Is made from pure indigo blue broadcloth, manufactured expressly for us, of medium weight and peculiarly handsome shade, and possesses the quality so earnestly desired by every man who wears a military cap, viz., a perfectly fast color, and we agree to refund the money in every instance, where a Cap of our manufacture either fades or turns color.

Our prices for the above are:

For Cap and Cover.....\$3 00  
Cap without Cover.....2 50  
Twelve Caps and Covers.....30 00  
Twelve Caps without Covers.....24 00  
Terms invariably Cash on delivery.

**BENT & BUSH,**

Corner Court and Washington Streets, Boston.

## KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Of the City of New York.

HOME OFFICE, No. 161 BROADWAY.

ASSETS, nearly	\$5 000,000
New Members Insured in 1867	10,288
Amount Insured in 1867	\$32,000,000
Total Income for 1867	2,050,000
Amount paid to widows and orphans of deceased members in 1867	250,000

**Army and Navy Officers Insured by this Company without Extra Charge of Premium.**

The inducements offered by this Company to this class of Insurers are the most liberal. MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY HAVE POLICIES IN THE KNICKERBOCKER. For information, apply at the Home Office, or to the Branch Offices in Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, Memphis, and San Francisco. General Agencies in every State.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

## HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA.

540 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 94 RUE D'HAUTEVILLE, PARIS, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

### MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order, according to Regulations, for the use of Officers in all branches of the Service. Orders by Mail will receive our prompt attention. CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS, GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.

**REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.**

**FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.**

RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees. FENCING MATERIALS AND BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING AND MUSLIN FLAGS. BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

## J. M. Varian & Son,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN),

**Clothing and Furnishing Warehouse,**

Nos. 70 & 72 Bowery (near Canal St.), New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

**MILITARY CLOTHING,**

FOR WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE

**ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.**

Constantly on hand EPAGETTS, SWORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, BELTS, EMBROIDERIES, etc.

## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.



In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the **Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Cherry Stems**, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg Bowls**, having the largest surface to show color.



Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, entirely used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore have reduced our prices to the following:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 5 \$7, No. 6 \$8, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 9 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a Case and a Cherry Stem.

Nice Amber Mouthpieces for Cherry Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 apiece.

We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges. In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaums, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the

**Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods** into this country. We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and, main of all, not charge exorbitant prices.

**POLLAK & SON,**

**MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS.**

STORES: { No. 485 BROADWAY, near Broome street,  
              { No. 27 JOHN STREET, middle of the block.

Letter-box 5,846.

### ARMY REFERENCES.

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.  
Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
General Frank Wheaton.  
A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A.  
J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A.  
T. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav  
H. Reeves, Captain U. S. A.

D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.  
A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.  
Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.  
J. H. Kendrick, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. I.  
Captain Franklin, U. S. N.  
W. H. McPherson, Lieutenant U. S. N.  
J. S. Cunningham, P. M., U. S. N.  
W. H. Parker, Ensign U. S. N.

## DEVLIN & CO.,

**EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,**

Nos. 459 & 461 BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.

AND

Nos. 258 & 260 BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.,

**NEW YORK.**

Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.

**ALPHEUS D. KIRK,  
ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR**

No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained, will be forwarded upon application.